REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] —New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Terms of Subscription to the Bombay [illegible]
[illegible] Delivered free. In Advance.
[illegible] ...Rs. 40
[illegible] ... 21
[illegible] ... 16
[illegible] ... 6
[illegible] In Arrears.
[illegible] ... 57
[illegible]
[illegible] Postage Rates.

[illegible] OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...Rs. 5 6
Second do. ... 4 8
Third do. ... 2 8
[illegible] 4 succeeding insertion ... 0 2½ As.
[illegible] Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per line.
Second do. ... [illegible]
Third and succeeding ... [illegible]
[illegible] the above.
For Advertisements [illegible] are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts [illegible].

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of not more than three lines relating to such matters as [illegible], Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost, Found, &c., &c.

The scale of Advertisements charged to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding [illegible] lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement [illegible] for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in cash.

All Advertisements [illegible] charged according to the space occupied [illegible] smallest type, 14 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible] Correspondence Rates—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The s.s. ETHIOPIA, 2,0[illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched as an Extra Steamer on SATURDAY, the [illegible] October 1874, at 4 p.m.

The Steamship "[illegible]," 1,700 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th October 1874, at 4 p.m.

October 1874.		October 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Tuticorin	25
" Ratnagiri	18	" Colombo	26
" Vingorla	[illegible]	" Galle	27
" Goa	[illegible]	" [illegible]	Nov.
" Carwar	[illegible]	" Madras	[illegible]
" Mangalore	[illegible]	" Cocanada	3
" [illegible]	[illegible]	" Vizagapatam	4
" [illegible]	[illegible]	" Bimlipatam	4
" Calicut	[illegible]	" Gopalpore	5
" Cochin	[illegible]	" False Point	6
" Alleppey	[illegible]	Arrive CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Rangoon and [illegible] can be booked by the Steamers on this line from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which [illegible].

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, [illegible] and [illegible] to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

In connection [illegible] and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, [illegible] Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally [illegible] and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander D. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th October 1874, at [illegible].

October 1874.		October 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave BUSREH	[illegible]
" Kurrachee	[illegible]	" Mahomerah	[illegible]
" Gwadur	[illegible]	" Fao	[illegible]
" Muscat	[illegible]	" Bushire	Nov.
" Bunder Abbas	[illegible]	" Lingah	[illegible]
" Lingah	[illegible]	" Bunder Abbas	[illegible]
" Bushire	[illegible]	" Muscat	[illegible]
" Fao	[illegible]	" Gwadur	[illegible]
" Mahomerah	[illegible]	" Kurrachee	[illegible]
Arrive BUSREH	[illegible]	Arrive BOMBAY	[illegible]

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service [illegible] during the fair season [illegible] Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at [illegible] and [illegible] every MONDAY, at [illegible].

The s.s. [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander D. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th October 1874, at [illegible].

The s.s. [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY the 12th October 1874, at 2 p.m., calling at [illegible] Bunder, and Mandvie.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] TO [illegible]WAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing Steamer [illegible], Commander W. [illegible], will leave on FRIDAY, the 9th October, [illegible] for the undermentioned Ports:—Hurnee, [illegible], Malwan, Vingorla, and [illegible].

For Passage [illegible] apply to the [illegible], at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, [illegible] ROWJEE POOPCHUND [illegible] Manackchund Lakhmeechund, and also at the Booking Office at Bunder [illegible], out of Fort.

[illegible]DASS [illegible]PAR.

[illegible] STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under [illegible] Government).—STEAM [illegible] daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders.

Fares from Bombay to	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thull.	Alibag.	Rewdunda.
1st Class	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 1	0 6	0 8
Horses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under [illegible] years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class [illegible] lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class [illegible].

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—[illegible] part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The [illegible] leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at [illegible] daily, [illegible] 11 a.m.

The Dhurrumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9.30 [illegible].

The Alibag [illegible] leaves [illegible] Bunder at [illegible].

Passengers [illegible] from the Bunder [illegible].

[illegible] SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, [illegible] Sundays [illegible].

[illegible]

CHILDREN [illegible] half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class [illegible] lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class [illegible].

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to [illegible] and [illegible] for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be had on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

[illegible] HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
[illegible], Surat.

[illegible] SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING Cards, [illegible] Wedding Cards and Envelopes, [illegible] and Bank Seals, Books for [illegible] to order, and at moderate rates.

[illegible] Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL [illegible] COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. LOMBARDY, 2,723 Tons, October 12th, to Southampton.
S.S. HYDASPES, 2,984 " " 19th.
S.S. BOKHARA, [illegible] " 26th to Southampton.
S.S. [illegible], [illegible] November 2nd.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by [illegible] Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day before the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—[illegible], Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th Oct. 1874, at 8 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain C. [illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th October 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines.

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated-Glass and Porcelain-wares, Cottage Piano, Horse, &c., at No. 329, Byculla, opposite the Scottish School.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., sale commencing at or shortly after 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of W. Clarke, Esq., leaving Bombay for up-country, the same comprising,—[illegible], dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, superior electro-plated hot water curry dishes, dish covers, tea and coffee service, egg boiler, table spoons and forks, [illegible] and egg frames, round and oblong waiters, butter cooler, table and piano candlesticks, toast rack, [illegible], plated handle table cutlery, double branch reading lamp and handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as conversation couches, chiffoniers, drawing room, dining room, easy and [illegible] chairs, side-board, whatnot, [illegible], wardrobes, chest of drawers, drawing room pier, work, camp, dressing and washing tables, book shelf, teapoys, music stand and stool, folding screens, iron tent post bedstead, drawing room carpet, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, hanging and [illegible] lamp, clock, a rosewood cottage piano by [illegible] Duff, and Hodgson, dispense and bath room furniture, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A strong Australian bay horse.
Also the property of another Gentleman.
A Big Australian Bay Brougham Mare.
An English-built light open Carriage.
The property is now on view.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in front of the Candawady Lane near the Girgaum Road.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee [illegible] Valjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. [illegible] Cawasjee [illegible], all that piece or parcel of land and ground together with the messuage, dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side and in the front of the Candawady Lane, near the Girgaum Road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the east by the part of the Church of [illegible], on the north by the part of [illegible] Veerjee Mursey, on the west by the part of Vithoba Manoojee Govind [illegible], and on the south by the said Candawady Lane, which said premises are assessed under No. 1, and the ground contains by admeasurement 1,510 square yards and is registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 20.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

ALSO

An invoice of Plated Ware, consisting of 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 inch Candlesticks, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, 10, 12, and 14 inch Waiters, Butter-Coolers, Pickle and Cruet Frames, Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, Tea-spoons, 8 inch Glass Stands, &c.

A small consignment of 6 Bales of Egyptian Cotton, superior in staple and good in colour, several excellent Ice Boxes with Lock and Key complete.

AT 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

A light English-built Landau, by E. Kesterton, of London, brand new.
A second-hand Self-driving Albert Phaeton.
A second-hand light Palanquin.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHETWADY AND GAMDAVEE ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the following days on their respective premises, by order of the mortgagee, Wittoba Balajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, [illegible], in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated 10th day of January 1868, the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th October 1874, at 4 p.m. All that piece of ground with the two several dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the East side of Khetwady, 8th lane, assessed under Nos. 103 and 104 admeasuring [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, registered under Nos. 2152, 2153, and bounded on the east and south by the property of [illegible], on the North by the property of Fatmabai [illegible], and on the west by the said Khetwady 8th lane.

LOT No. 2.

On THURSDAY, the 15th October 1874, at 4 p.m. All that piece of ground or Oart commonly called by the name of "[illegible]" with four several dwelling-houses standing thereon, situated on the west side of the Gamdavee Road, assessed under Nos. [illegible], admeasuring [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 275, bounded on the east by the Gamdavee Road, on the west by the Oart of [illegible] Kessowjee, on the north by the Oart of [illegible] Pallonjee, and on the south by the Line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

SALE OF Valuable Garden Ground with Bungalows and Out-houses, at Parell, on the Sion Road leading to Naigaum.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of October instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instruction from the Mortgagee Bai Buttonbai, widow of the late Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee Cama, subject to Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Dr. Pallonjee [illegible], All those several pieces of land or garden ground, containing by admeasurement 8331 6-9 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the upper storied Bungalow, Stables, Out houses, well, flower, and fruit garden and compound thereto belonging, situate at Parell on the north side of the Sion Road leading to Naigaum in the subdistrict of Mazagon without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the garden ground of Bapoojee Morojee, on the north by the property of [illegible] Gopall; on the south by the said Sion Road, and on the east by the respective houses of Padma Thackoor and [illegible], Malta and [illegible] Thackoor, which said several pieces of ground are registered in the Books of the Collector of Foras Land Revenue under Nos. 4, 15, 17 and 18, and the Bungalow and premises are assessed under No. [illegible].

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Edaljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, near the Bazar.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October instant, sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable Properties belonging to the estate of the late Pestonjee Edaljee Shroff, viz.:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Edaljee Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 191 and bounded on the north by the house of [illegible], on the south by a public passage, on the east by a [illegible] and on the west by the Public Road.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Edaljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 192, and bounded on the north by the public passage, on the south and west by the public passage, and on the east by a passage.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan and documents application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

For sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th day of November 1874, at No. 183, Malabar Hill, the property of Surgeon-General W. Thom, [illegible] carved blackwood and other household furniture, plate, Mappin's best cutlery and plated ware, cut and straw [illegible], crockery from Daniell, Winton, and Phillips, consisting of large dinner services, breakfast and other services [illegible] and dessert service with velvet covered stands for the dish, stand tea and coffee services of the celebrated Limoges ware, handsome large centre piece and candelabra to match with a few ornaments from the celebrated potteries of Winton, and the Whatcombe Company, pictures in oil and water colour and some of the best chromos ever executed, a beautiful toned piano, a large number of plants in tubs and pots. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

[illegible]ESSE AND COMPANY.

[illegible] BALES [illegible] NETT WEIGHT TURKEY RED TWIST.

[illegible] instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. ME[illegible] will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by [illegible] Co. and on account and at the [illegible] Cassum and Vithul [illegible] bales 10's Nett Weight Turkey Red [illegible]

[illegible]

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND for the HALF YEAR ended 30th June 1874, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum or Rs. [illegible] per Share, will be PAYABLE on or after SATURDAY, the 10th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 3rd instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 8th October 1874.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At a MEETING of DIRECTORS held THIS DAY, it was resolved that in place of the FULL CALL of Rs. 500 per Share being MADE PAYABLE at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 21st instant, only Rs 250 will be payable on that date, and the remaining Rs 250 of the above Call will be payable at the New Bank of Bombay on the 21st day of December next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ખુશાલ ઘેલાભાઈની કું.
KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 7th October 1874.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company up to 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19th day of October, instant, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Chinchpoogly.

Plans will be shown and Printed Copies of the Contract Papers furnished to applicants on payment of Rupees Five (5) per each Copy at the Office of the Company.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Two Thousand, for which a receipt will be granted.

The Company will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign a reason for the rejection thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ખુશાલ ઘેલાભાઈની કું.
KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th October 1874.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company shall be held on SATURDAY, the 17th of October, instant, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Mills, on the Byculla Flats, Haines Road, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to the 31st day of August 1874.
2nd.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation and one more to make the full number of Directors.
3rd.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

On the termination of the Ordinary General Meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held to transact the undermentioned business:—

1.—To adopt and pass the Articles of Association prepared for the regulation and management of the Company.
2.—To confirm the acts hitherto performed by the present Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE,
RUTTONSEY DHURRUMSEY,
VUNDRAVUNDASS RAMJEE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JEWRAZ MUCCONDAS hath contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of partly Pension Tax and partly Fazendary LAND or GROUND, with the two houses, messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Withalwady Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 408 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1[illegible] and 141, respectively, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 25 and 26, and bounded on the south by the Khutterwady Lane, on the east partly by the stable belonging to Mahowjee Anundjee and partly by the house of [illegible] widow of Vussenjee Hurjee, on the west partly by the house of Damodur Moojee and partly by the house formerly of [illegible] Tevuskchund, and now of Mottie Nathoo, and on the north by the Withalwady. All persons having any claim over the said property or any part or portion thereof, either by way of mortgage, lien, lease, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned, at their Office, in Apollo Street, No. 16, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 8th day of October 1874.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS,
Solicitors.

LETTS'S DIARY FOR 1875, of all shapes and sizes, just received.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

BILLIARD BALLS, made of best African Ivory for Indian climate. Per set, Rs. 30.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—A packet containing 28 select varieties, Rs. 10. FLOWER SEEDS.—A packet containing 20 select varieties. Rs. 5.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

20, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th October, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. SIMPSON, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 8th October 1874.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

DURING the hot months succeeding the Monsoon there is nothing like the regular use of the above preparation for relieving oppressive fulness in the head, and otherwise maintaining health. The regular and constant formation of new hair is of great importance to the nervous system of the head, provided the conditions of such a process are healthy and natural, and this the use of the "Douche" ensures. It contains no Cantharides, Acetic Acid, or other injurious stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.

IS an unfailing [illegible] for the disease noticed in the *Bombay* [illegible] of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay, and known under the various names of "*Dhobies' Itch,*" "[illegible] *Itch,*" "*Indian Ringworm,*" "*Dadhur,*" "*Gutchkurrun,*" "*Dhurd.*"

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a Private Family is offered to 1 or 2 GENTLEMEN on Moderate terms. Apply "G. L." *Gazette Office.*

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MARINA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Capt. in before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Marina.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
[illegible] 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

TILL further Notice the OFFICES of the SUB-REGISTRARS of MANDVEE and BHOOLESHWAR will REMAIN in the General Registry Office Building, Meadow Street, Fort.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, Registry Office, [illegible] October 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the [illegible] to [illegible] INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1874.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early date after the DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS

BY
Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL, AND Co.
AT THE
EXCHANGE, CALCUTTA,
(If not previously disposed of privately,)

The Fine Ship MYMOON, of about 600 Tons, Register, having just undergone very extensive repairs.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after FRIDAY, the 9th October, 1874, the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY WILL BE OPEN for TRAFFIC of all sorts, between the Junction, at Wadi, with this Railway, and the Stations of the State Line at Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and intermediate places.

The State Line will, for the present and until further Notice, be worked by this Company, and Passengers, Luggage, Horses, Carriages, Dogs, and other Live Stock, Parcels, and Goods of all kinds will be carried over the Nizam's State Railway at similar fares and rates, and under similar conditions and rules, to those in force, from time to time, upon this Railway.

Traffic of all descriptions can be booked through via Wadi, between the Stations of the Nizam's State Railway and all Stations of this and of other Railways, with which there are through booking arrangements.

For information as to the Stations, Times of Trains, &c., see the Time Bill for the State Railway of this date exhibited at Stations; and information, as to Fares, Rates, &c., and other particulars, can be obtained at Stations, or on application to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd October 1874.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS of BUILDING SITES suitable for the ERECTION of COTTON MILLS are invited by the above Company. Area about thirty thousand square yards. Address to Offices of the Company, No. 3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (250) per Share, on the Shares of the above Company, has THIS DAY been made, and is payable at Messrs. Volkart Brothers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before MONDAY, the 26th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CAWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING [illegible] purpose of declaring an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th instant, until TUESDAY, the 13th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd October 1874.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on [illegible]DAY, the 13th day of October 1874, at [illegible], for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1874.
2nd. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th September 1874.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the [illegible] INSTANT to [illegible] PROXIMO (both days inclusive).

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the above Company, at SURAT, up to 5 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, for the construction of MILL BUILDINGS.

In each Tender separate rates for Masonry Works with Materials and also *without* Materials, should be given, except in the case of Wood Works, for which rates are to be given *inclusive* of Materials.

Each Tender should have the words "Tender for Mill Buildings" written on its Cover; and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection thereof.

Plans will be shown, and printed copies of Forms of Tender, Schedules of Quantities, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract furnished by the Undersigned, at the Office of the Company in Surat, and by NUSSERWANJEE [illegible], Esquire, Civil Engineer, 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 4 per set.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 11th September 1874.

IN REFERENCE to the above Advertisement, it is further notified, that the TIME for RECEIVING the TENDERS has been EXTENDED from the evening of the 3rd proximo to the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th idem.

By Order,
JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 29th September 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 10th October 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 23rd day of September 1874:—

That Clause 76 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom that portion thereof commencing with the word "annul," in the 4th line thereof, and ending with the word "may," in the 13th line thereof, both words inclusive.

1. That Clause 77 of the said Articles of Association be amended by deleting therefrom so much thereof as follows:—the word "Special Resolution" in the 4th line of the said clause, namely, that portion thereof commencing with the words "a Resolution being" down to the end of the said Clause.

2. That the Directors be authorised to increase the present Capital of the Company by the issue of 625 additional shares of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 250 shall be paid-up on allotment. That the said Shares shall be offered in the first instance at Rs. 450 each, or a premium of Rs. 50 per Share, to those Shareholders of the Company whose names appear on the Register of the Shareholders of the said Company on the 5th day of September 1874, and who shall apply for the same on or before the 15th day of November next, in the proportion of one such new Share for every four Shares standing in the name of the Shareholder or Shareholders so applying for the same, and the said new Shares or so many of them as may be so applied for shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, on payment of the sum of Rs. 450 per Share as aforesaid, and that any and all the Shares of the said new issue which shall not be so applied for and allotted as aforesaid, [illegible] after such allotment shall have been made to such Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, shall be sold by Public Auction, [illegible] and the proceeds thereof, as well as of those allotted and taken up on or before the 15th day of November, shall be applied towards liquidation of the Debts of the Company.

3. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the last Resolution the Directors be authorized to issue such a number of quarter Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 400 per whole Share as may be necessary.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September 1874.

THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (Limited).
WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS:
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:
Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER:
Cornell Price, M.A., B.C., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER:
F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Rodley, &c. [illegible] the sons of Clergy enjoy certain [illegible]. Westward Ho the primary aim will be to [illegible] who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 80 feet above sea level, fronting 1,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

Arrangements can be made for Boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms (inclusive) are not to exceed:—

For Boarders, Sons of Officers,	nominated,	50	Guineas per annum.
Do.	do. non nominated,	70	"
Do.	Civilians,	[illegible]	"
Do.	Day-scholars, nominated,	15	"
Do.	unnominated,	[illegible]	"
Do.	Civilians,	20	"

The School opened September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the Objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., Madras, or COLONEL G. ASHBURNER, Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the scheme.

VIA BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO
PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.
"en route" TO EUROPE.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following
TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0	Bathing Drawers	2 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Bath Sponges, large	3 8
Overland do	25 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks from	12 8 to 23 0	Sponge Bags	2 0
Warm do	35 0	Best Linen do.	6 0	Solid Leather Trunks	49 0	Soap Boxes, Metal	1 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes from	32 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Extra Large do.	75 0	Soap, Three Tablets	1 0
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Cotton Socks	9 8	Black Hide Bag	11 8	Tooth Brushes	0 10
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Warm do.	15 8	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0	Tooth Brush Cases	0 14
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36 6	Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Cash Bags	8 12	Nail Brushes	0 14
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22 8	Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Courier Bags	6 12	Cloth Brushes	3 8
Flannel do Shrunk (Per Half Dozen)	49 0	Pin Scarfs	1 0	Soiled Linen do	4 12	Hat Brushes	1 8
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52 0	Sailors' Knot	1 12	Money Belts	3 8	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Under Vests (Per Half Dozen)	14 0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	24 6	Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6 8	Leather Purses	2 0	Pocket, in Leather Case	0 12
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8	Sheets, per pair	9 [illegible]	Rug Straps, Patent	3 0	Shoe Horns	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch from	8 0
Waterproof Coats	16 0	Marsella Quilts	12 8	English Feather Pillows	7 8	Hand Mirrors	2 8
Travelling Caps	3 8	Wool Down Quilts	18 0	Horse Hair do.	7 8	Best Eau de Cologne	1 2
Travelling Hats	5 0	Blankets, each	9 8	Travelling do.	2 0	Tooth Paste	1 4
		Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from	15 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Tooth Picks, Box	0 8
		Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8	Portable Baths for Travellers from	30 0		

To be obtained, Ready for Immediate Use, from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

for
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......10 to	16 8	Travelling Hats	3 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Overland	25 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8	Travelling Do	1 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Warm	29 0	Sheets per pair	9 [illegible]	English Feather	7 8	Nail Do.	0 14
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	[illegible] 0	Pillow Cases each	1 4	Horse Hair	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Russia case	9 8
Dressing Gowns ... 9 to	20 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0	Cork Mattrasses	12 8	Blankets each	10 8
Pyjamas	[illegible]	Solid Leather	[illegible] 0	Rug Straps	1 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from 10 to	[illegible] 0
Oxford Shirts	[illegible]	Extra Large	75 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Resais or Quilt	[illegible]
White do.	[illegible]	Black Hide Bags	[illegible]	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Best Shrunk Flannel	[illegible]	Extra Large	[illegible]	Linen " "	6 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silk and Wool	[illegible]	Cash Bags	[illegible]	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printed Cambric Shirts	[illegible]	Courier Bags	[illegible]	Cotton Socks	[illegible]	Warm Gloves	1 14
Soun Silk Shirts	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" Mitts	1 8
Under Vests	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 0	" Mufflers	2 12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 8	Pin Scarfs from	0 12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 to 21 0	Soap Boxes	1 8	Sailor's Knot from	1 8

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 19, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A.M. TILL 5 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 2,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Stations, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Nilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, [illegible] by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS [illegible] WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 45

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
29, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their Large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Paint for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 28 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sizes.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Lines of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.

Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Travelling Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Chain Cables.
Floor Cloths.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Boiler Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimation of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they may [illegible] the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 1st September 1874.

J. NEUBERG.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
JUST RECEIVED
A SMALL PARCEL OF THE FOLLOWING
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

No. 1, CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
VERY CHOICE,
Rs. 50 per 1,000.

No. 2, CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
(ESMERADO CAVITE BRAND)
THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE MANILLA,
MOST EXQUISITE QUALITY.
Rs. 85 and Rs. 80 per 1,000.

No. 2 CIGARS, CAVITE,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
A very Superior Brand unequalled at the Price.

No. 2 CIGARS, FORTIN,
Rs. 50 per 1,000.
MILD, MELLOW, MATURED,
Specially recommended to those who desire a really
WELL-SEASONED CIGAR.

No. 2 CIGARS, PRINCESSA.
A MOST DELICIOUS LITTLE CIGAR,
Rs. 45 per 1,000.

ALSO A FEW BOXES OF THE FOLLOWING
RARITIES,
VEGUEROS,
AND
CABALLEROS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved	30	to	70
ditto, and in morocco cases	35	to	120
and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	20	to	100
ditto, ditto combined, in case	34	to	180
BOWL AND SPOON, in case	100	to	170
FEEDING BOTTLES	30	to	40
PAP BOATS	16	to	[illegible]
SILVER Corals and bells with Whistle	11	to	50
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	25	to	60
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	6	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon ... Rs. 200 to 350.
Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug ... " 350 to 5[illegible]0.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surroys, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 75 to Rs. 95.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 55.

The Mignionette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat or velvet or morocco case. Rs. 65 to 150.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

SOUNDY, & Co.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
LINCOLN JEFFRIES & Co.'s
Celebrated Sporting Guns and Rifles, and Patent Side Motion Guns.
Also GUNS and RIFLES, by
LEFAUCHEUX OF PARIS,
PIN or CENTRAL FIRE BREECH LOADERS, ROOK or SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS, MARTINI HENRY RIFLES.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(MADRAS AND BOMBAY),
CABINET & BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

HAVE added to their business, CARRIAGE BUILDING of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTRUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONEY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting screw legs, slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, 2 Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board and Rules of the Game. Rs. 1,700.

BILLIARD CLOTH—18, 20, and 22 Rs. per yard.

Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 25, also 21 inch Rs. 31, and 2 inch Rs. 22.

Pyramid Balls, per set of 16, Rs. 110. Pool Balls, per Set of 12, Rs. 90, in box.

Cue Stands for Billiards, Square or Revolving [illegible], Rs. 3, Half rich Rs. [illegible], and rich [illegible] from [illegible] 10 Rs. each.

Cement for [illegible] ... Cue Tips [illegible] per dozen.

Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. 4. Cue Tip Cutters, Rs. 4.

Billiard Chalk, Rs. 1-8 per Dozen.

Spare Slates, Spirit Levels, &c. &c.

BAGATELLE BOARDS—Improved pattern with rubber cushion, Pockets, Screw Legs for levelling, size 10 by 3 feet, 3 inches, Rs. 250.

Ditto from 150 to 250 Rupees, according to size and materials used.

CROQUET SETS—Made particularly for Indian Climate, club size, Rs. 35. Cavendish, Rs. 45.

MARBLE PAVEMENTS—1 Foot Square, white and black.

MINTON'S PAVEMENTS—7 inch squares of various handsome Patterns with borders, Rs. 2-8 per square foot.

ICE MACHINES—2 and 4 Decanters, new model, acting as a Pump, give 2, 3, and 4 decanters of Ice Water in less than 3 minutes, and cannot get out of order; give also 2 large lumps of Ice.

Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, all sizes, from 5 feet to 13 feet, Carpeting and Borders, recently received, very handsome and new patterns.

ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & CO.,
TOBACCO PLANTERS,
CHEROOT, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,
DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

Have opened a Depot for the sale of their Cheroots, at EAST STREET, POONA.

PRICES IN POONA.

"A" OR CAMPBELL'S "PLANTATION BRAND,"
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS IN CEDAR BOXES.

No. 1	Large Cheroots	per 1,000 Rs.	28
" 2	Medium size Cheroots	"	21
" 3	Small Cheroots	"	17
" 5	Large "Manilla"	"	21
" 4	Small "Havannahs"	"	15
" 6	Medium do.	"	11
" 7	Large do.	"	[illegible]
" 8	Tiny Manillas or Office Cheroots	"	10

"B" OR DINDIGUL BRAND.

These Cheroots are made from the best "Dindigul" Tobacco, by natives, in imitation of our "Plantation Brands." The prices are about half the price of "Plantation" Cigars, the leaf being rougher, and of various colours, but the flavour is good, and Tobacco pure and sound.

"B"—No. 7 Large "Havannahs," Rs. 15 per 1,000 in Poona.

"C" OR TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.
CHEROOTS WITH STRAWS.

No. 1	Large Dawson	per 1,000 Rs.	18
" 2	Medium do.	"	13

Messrs. CAMPBELL also allow a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cheroots and a DISCOUNT of 20 per cent. on a Cash purchase of 10,000 Cheroots of "A" or Plantation Brand—i. e. the best Brand.

All Orders must be accompanied by Cash.

"PLANTATION WORKS,"
DINDIGUL,
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.,
East Street, Poona.

1st October 1874.

DEPOT IN ENGLAND,
12, King Street, Cheapside, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
&c., &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX, 1815;
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, 1842.

To counteract in some measure the necessity for increasing the Prices at per Dozen of Sherries and Cognac, we have, with the permission of Her Majesty's Customs, introduced a distinct description of package, thereby saving to the Consumer the cost of bottles, cases, corks, freight, dock charges, &c. as well as labor. This package consists of 4-Gallon Jars, admirably adapted for the preservation of Wine, and so constructed as to ensure them both against pillage and breakage, the Jars being wickered, and the Trade Mark being embossed on each cask.

The economy to the Consumer is considerable, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined quotations:—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, blue seal, very pale, dry, and delicate ...cost	50 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, blue label, very pale, dry, and delicate NOTE.—*This is our Special Wine, which we are now supplying for the first time, with the view of shipping it exclusively as our blue seal.*	43 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, yellow seal, pale, medium colour ...cost	41 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal	35 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white seal, a good dinner wine ...cost	34 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, white seal	[illegible] 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Cognac, No. 1, superior fine old Pale ...cost	68 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Cognac, No. 1	61 8

The Jars can be returned for re-filling, it being our intention to keep stocks of bright Wines and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by
F. MARIA FARINA,
No. 4,711.
COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 8th OCTOBER, 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed apparently with less strength than at the opening, supplies being more freely offered, although the sales reached 20,000 bales. Prices on the spot were quite unaltered, but Mid Uplands, November-December shipment, is quoted at 7 15/16d., a decline of 1/16d. per lb. The arrival quotations, for Madras descriptions, give little or no information for want of an immediate comparison.

This morning's market opened quiet, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 19,000. Mid Uplands at New York is still quoted at 15¼ cents., and "futures" are also unchanged. The day's receipts at the American ports were 15,000 and the exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.

COFFEE is again firmer at a further advance of 6d. per cwt., but the other general produce markets are unchanged.

A payment of £255,000 into the Bank of England is advised in yesterday's message, which although not of material importance of itself is significant of the state of the Money Market, and it is quite probable that we may find to-day's Bank of England return much more favourable than the last.

CONSOLS this morning opened at 92½, an advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 99½; and Bar Silver at 57 11-16d. per oz.

The allotment of the Council drafts on India in London yesterday gave £330,000 to Calcutta, £7,000 to Madras, and £163,000 to Bombay, at an average rate of 1s. 10·05d. on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 10d. per rupee on Bombay. These rates are a shade lower than last biddings, but are about what were expected on this side, the recent decline here not having had time to affect the biddings.

STERLING EXCHANGE has again been extremely weak to-day, and a further decline of ⅛ per cent. has been established. The rates for Council drafts have not affected the market; but a report is current that the German Government are preparing to ship largely of their surplus stock of silver to India, which, if correct, can scarcely fail to have a most depressing effect on Exchange. Banks under the altered aspect of affairs have shown more readiness to buy both ready and forward bills, but with present limited exports there is little offering for immediate delivery, and in the rates offered for December-January there is nothing to tempt sellers to operate. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10d.	per Rupee	
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 5/16 to ⅜d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 10¼d.	,,	
Credits, 6 ,,	1s. 10 15/32d.	,,	
Documents, 6 ,,	1s. 10½d.	,,	

On Calcutta we have not heard of anything being done, and rates are nominally unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly stronger, and there are buyers at the following quotations:—Fours Rs. 103½, Fours and a half Rs. 104½, Fives and a half Rs. 109⅝ to ¾.

The SHARE MARKET has been steady but not strong. Spinning shares are quiet at a further slight decline in most cases; Land shares firm and higher, except for Freres; Bank of Bombays weak and lower.

COTTON to-day has not altered in value. There is a fair enquiry at slightly under seller's quotations, but little business has resulted. A purchase of 1,000 bales New Ginned Broach for February delivery is reported at Rs. 215 per candy; full pressed Hingunghaut, January delivery, is offered at Rs. 220 per candy.

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged.

PIECE GOODS in the bazaar are in more request, but from first hands there is still only a moderate business doing and no change can be made in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	785
10,000	500	475	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	637½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
40,000	212½	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	[illegible]
40,000	200	all	[illegible] pct	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	176
10,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	120
[illegible]	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,475
[illegible]	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,225
80	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,125
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]*	Bombay United	1,125
1,600	150	[illegible]	25*	Broach Mills	250
900	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	1,110
2,600	[illegible]	all	10 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,810
1,700	1,25[illegible]	all	120p.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,330
1,500	1,000	all	115p.*	Great Eastern	[illegible]
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,400
750	1,000	all	115p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	[illegible]
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	[illegible]
800	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	[illegible]
550	1,000	550	65p.*	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	Maneckji Petit's	1,520
900	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]*	Morarjee Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	645	all	340*	Oriental	310
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	150p.	Soonderdas Spinning	[illegible]
800	1,000	25[illegible]	31½p.	Do. do. ¼ share	[illegible]

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

160	5,000	2,650	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	157do	Albert Co., Kurrachee	860
100	50	all	18p ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
200	1,000	300 00	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co.	4,100
200	[illegible]	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	2,000
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,000
400	[illegible]	all	36p.s	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	35 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	750
400	1,500	..	[illegible]	Carnac Company	700
800	[illegible]	all	70ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,30 xd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	250ps	East India Press Co.	2,000
150	[illegible]	all	500 ps	Fort Press Co.	4,500
[illegible]	2,000	2,000	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	175
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	166 ps	French Press Co.	125
250	5,000	[illegible]	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	150
200	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible] ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,250
[illegible]	[illegible]	75	[illegible] ps	Scinde Press Co.	160
100	1,000	75[illegible]	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
120	1,500	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	850	all	12p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps	Volkart's United Press Co.	[illegible]

* Per share for the half year

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (6th October) with a general cargo and ninety deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. FENTOVER, 700 tons, Captain K. Shield, sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Kurrachee with a general cargo and fourteen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE BUSHIRE MERCHANT, 504 tons, Captain Machon, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from False Point and Acheen with a cargo of 7,145 bags rice, and 8 kegs country tobacco.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (6th October) with a cargo of 1 case Scindwork, 2 cases porter, and 52 bales wool, and 78 bales wool for transhipment. She brought the following passengers:—Dr. Pinkerton, and three servants, Mrs. Graham, two children, and servant, and thirteen deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, 2,983 tons, Captain D. Renoldson, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Aden and Suez brought English mail, and the following cargo:—161 bales twist, 711 packages piece goods, 5 cases umbrellas, 1 case boots, 10 boxes specie and pearl, 4 bags grain, 21 packages drugs, 5 bags bysabole, 5 packages gum, 79 packages almonds, 2 packages nails, 3 packages shells, 145 packages ivory, and 295 packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Bushire Merchant	Machon	False Point, June 21.
8	Penang (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Oct 8.
	Phlox (s)	Pead	Goa, Oct 6.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Fentover (s)	Shield	Mauritius via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Hydaspes, to Aden & Suez. Steamer Penang, to Kattiawar Coast & Kurrachee. Steamer Phlox, to Coast & Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
4	Star of Greece	Shaw	London, July 1.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
4	Roma (s)		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
5	Yeddo		Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parsee s, 800 bundles nail rod iron, Tyabally Essabally.
Cella s, 5 cases cochineal, S Tyabjee and Co.
Marina s, 8 bales wall-paper, T Abdoolally and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s, 100 casks beer, N Aspundiarjee; 6 cases plate glass, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Orchis s, 11 cases cochineal, S Tyabjee and Co.
Lombardy s, 500 bundles steel, A S Mamed; 85 casks beer, Aldridge Salmon & Co; 208 casks pale ale, J Nenberg.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 4 cases mineral water, D S Kemp & Co; 3 hogsheads claret, Rustomjee Merwanjee Boyce.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mooltan s, 5 bales cotton, Sorabjee Darashaw and Co; 5 bales cotton, Vurdhman Takersee; 100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 50 bales wool, and 80 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 87 bales wool, Soonderdas Mooljee; 30 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales coir matting, Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Lombardy s, 200 bales cotton, P. and O. Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 15 bales wool, Nebhraz Notumdass.
Parsee s, 251 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 270 cwts coir yarn, Malsee Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s, 11 bundles skins, W. Nicol and Co; 150 cwts. myrabollams and 619 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 47 cwts gallingal, Toolseedass Khimjee; 85 pieces E. teeth, Rowell and Ameeduck.
Lombardy s, 88 bales jute, 7 cases cardamoms, 9 cases indigo, 275 bales hides, 146 bales skins, P. and O. Co; 30 bales hides, Jacob Sassoon and Co; 6 bales carpet, H. Pestonjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Memfi s, 700 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 5 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co; 45 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 150 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.
Hydaspes s, 226 bags coffee, and 465 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes, 200 bales cotton and 71 bags cinnamon, P. and O. Co.

FROM GENOA.

Hydaspes s, 100 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Hydaspes s, 160 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Lombardy s, 1,671 bales tobacco, P. and O. Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Lombardy s, 7 chests indigo, P. and O. Co.
Mooltan s, 15 packages cardamoms, K. Tyebally.
Memfi s, 30 bags black pepper, Hajee Ebram Fuckermamed.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 8th October, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th October, 11-42 A.M.; via Turkey, 7th October, 10 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th October, 12-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

HIGH COURT.—9TH OCTOBER.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

575-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder Ranaday v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.
1-74—Hearn and Cleveland — Pallonjee Shapoorjee v Thomas White and others—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
111-74—M. B. Barbhaya—Hajeebhoy Valley v Meherally Dama and others—Tyabjee and Sayani—Settled.
118-74—Mr. Fletcher—Marianbebee, widow v Ameenabebee, widow.
131-74—Fletcher and Smith—Jehangbir Hormusjee v Allarrickia Sewjee—Hearn and Cleveland.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

611-72—Jefferson and [illegible]—Gosavi Shri Girdharlalljee v Manoredas Gordhandas—[illegible] and Thacurdas.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

3-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Nakeb Oomer bin Salla Sultan v The Secretary of State for India,—Mr. Hearn.

LONG CAUSES.

235-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Hurgopal Premsookdas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Part heard.
428-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Moorarjee Khetsey v Morarjee Veljee—Chalk and Turner—Part heard.
241-74—Chalk and Turner—Moorjee Vellice and others v Munjee Khetsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
103-74—Prescot and Winter—Cullandass Muddonjee v Hurjeevun Vussonjee—Fletcher and Smith.
164-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Perwatteebai, &c v Lallbhoy v Hyiliney and another—Fletcher and Smith.
172-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dosabhoy Hormusjee v Pestonjee Edaljee Gunier—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IN cases where it is impracticable to furnish discharged soldiers proceeding from India to the Colonies with passage for the entire distance, passages may be provided to the farthest point possible en route, and any unexpended balance of the prescribed passage money, within the maximum laid down in G. G. O. No. 719 of 1868, may, at the discretion of the Officer Commanding at the port of embarkation, be made over to the men to enable them to pay for their passage onward to their destination.

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 7.

M'Mullin, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Young, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Calcutta.
Cooper, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Shewell, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Miles, Lieutenant Colonel, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from England.
C [illegible], Lieutenant and Adjutant, Bengal 8th Regt Infantry, on leave, from England.

OCTOBER 8.

Cochrane, Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 8.

Percivall, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal 11th Hussars, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Jones, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, returned to duty, to Asseerghur.
Cooper, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Deputy Judge Advocate, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 5th October 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Regiment N L I—Col W R Houghton, offg 2nd in Comd, 17th N I, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col Scott, now on medical certificate, who retires on the 18th Dec next.

18th Regiment N I—Lt Col C T Heathcote, to be Wing Officer, vice Lt Col Bannerman.

[illegible] Regiment N I—Lt Col W Bannerman [illegible] 4th Rifles, to [illegible].

[illegible] N I—Lt Col J H Henderson, S C, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Col Reynolds, who retires from 5th Oct.

25th Regiment N I—Col F A H Bacon, offg Comdt, 25th Regt N L I, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col Farquharson, on furlough, who retires on 31st Dec next.

21st Regiment N I (or Marine Battalion)—Col A Carnegy, Asst Adjt Genl of the Army to be Comdt, vice Col Thacker retired.

25th Regiment N L I—Lt Col J Fairbrother, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col Bacon, and during the absence of Col Little on furlough.

26th Regiment N I—Col A Becher, 2nd in Comd, 8th N I, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col Scott, on furlough.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj L G Brown, S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Capt J R Hennell, S C, Quartermaster, 18th N I is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

[illegible] Regiment N I is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The following promotions in the Ord D pt are made:—

Depy Asst Comsy and Hony Ensign John Blair to be Comsy, and Conductor (Actg Depy Asst Comsy) Henry Sutton to be Depy Asst Comsy, from the 11th Sept 1874, in succession to Penrose, deceased.

Depy Asst Comsy and Hony Ensign David Vint to be Actg Asst Comsy, and Conductor Charles McMillan to be Actg Depy Asst Comsy, from the 11th Sept 1874, and during the absence of Asst Comsy and Hony Ensign Blair on medical certificate to Europe.

Col C O Maude, S C, Depy Judge Advocate, is appointed Judge Advocate Genl of the Army, vice Col Field, C B, A D C to the Queen, who vacates on succeeding to Colonel's allowances.

From this date the number of Depy Judge Advocates is reduced from three to two, and H E the C-in-C is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders on the subject.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry—Lieut Col (Brev Col) John Field, C B, A de-de-Camp to the Queen, to be C 1 with the Colonel's allowance from the 30th Sept 1874.

Maj Charles Shepper Sturt, Cadre 8th N I, to be Lieut Col fr m the 30th Sept 1874, vice Field, promoted.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, from date of departure.

Lieut-Col W A Park, Bombay Infantry, Second in Comd 12th N I.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H W Warner is appointed to officiate as Asst Resdt Transport Officer, vice Lieut Morland.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C J Dickson to act, until further orders, as Asst Dist Supt of Police, vice Mr Kennedy, and to do duty for the present in the Poona District.

Mr G Druitt, Actg Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandeish is allowed furlough on medical certificate, for sixteen months, in lieu of the one month's privilege leave granted to him by the High Court, under date the 21st July 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H T Ommanney to be Supy Asst Collr, Nasik.

Mr J L Johnston should, on his return from the three months' privilege leave granted to him from the 15th July last, resume charge of his office of Act'g Second Asst Colr of Sholapur, and Mr W A East should remain at Sholapur as Asst to the Colr, until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E W Ravenscroft and Mr W G Pedder respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Municipal Commr for the City of Bombay on the 1st instant.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Gordon is appointed Govt Auditor and Inspr of Accounts of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in the room of Col J A Ballard, C B.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgns F C Barker and J Arnott respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College on the 10th ultimo.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr H A Acworth delivered over and Mr W H Propert received charge of the Office of Extra First Asst Colr in charge Panch Mahals on the 1st instant.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs F Birkbeck, Depy Conser, second grade, and G L Gibson, Asst Conser of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Forest Office of Tanna, on Saturday, the 19th September.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLIFFORD—October 3rd, at Moradabad, the wife of R. H. Clifford, of a son.
KAYE—October 1st, at Almorah, the wife of W. Kaye, C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FINK—OGILVIE—September 29th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Welland, William R. Fink, to Mary Emma, youngest daughter of the late James Ogilvie.

DEATHS.

DEAN—October 2nd, at 8, Hastings Street, Matilda, the wife of Mr. E. J. Dean, Superintendent Government Printing.
EAGLETON—October 2nd, at Mirzapore, Maggie Constance, daughter of Francis Arthur and Margaret Eliza Eagleton, aged 2 years and 12 days.
HOLROYD—DOVETON—Oct 3rd, at Pondicherry, Lt.-Colonel John Holroyd Doveton, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, and British Consular Agent, aged 51.
LINDSAY—Oct 2nd, at Dalhousie, Isabella Mary Frances, the beloved wife of Major A. H. Lindsay, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 26.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1874.

OUR special correspondent telegraphs to-day the information that the new State Railway which links the famous city of Hyderabad with the G. I. P. line has been formally opened with ceremonies worthy of such an important occasion. Within the last three or four hundred years the Nizam's territory has seen many changes. The Bahmani monarchy has given place to the Qutub Shah dynasty, the founder of which, Sultan Kuli, was believed by many of his friends to be a Turcoman, lineally descended from the Prophet Noah, through that venerable individual's son Japhet. The city of Hyderabad, which at first was named Bhagnuggur, for the good reason that Sultan Mahomed Kuli Qutub Shah happened, about 1590, to love a lady whose name was Bhaguuttee, and desired to do honour to her, has shaken off his feminine title and assumed the more sounding name by which it is now distinguished. The Qutub Shah dynasty has disappeared before the dynasty which at present rules the Nizam's dominions; and in considering this change one's thoughts are carried back to the days when the competitors for the Nizam's throne intrigued alternately with Dupleix and other Frenchmen, and with the representatives of the East India Company who were then fighting their way onwards in India. Aurungzebe, who performed several feats in Hyderabad; Asof Jah Nizam ul Mulk, the first of the present dynasty, a Turani nobleman, who quarrelled with the Emperor of Delhi, and may be looked upon as the firm establisher of the Hyderabad Kingdom; Sullabut Jung; Secunder Jah, and other names famous in Indian history rise readily to our recollection in even cursorily recalling to mind the past existence of Hyderabad. Nor can one forget how Golconda, whose glory as the capital of the Nizam's dominions has long since departed, whose memory even as the greatest emporium of diamonds in the world is no longer respected, it being contended that all Golconda had to do with the precious stones was polishing and cutting them, is now visited only for the sake of her royal mausolea, though once upon a time she was the pride of the Bahmani empire. But the disappearance of old dynasties and the rise of new ones, the decadence of Golconda and the establishment of Hyderabad in popular favour, are changes of less importance than the one which has now been effected. We believe that if Asof Jah Nizam ul Mulk could revisit his former territory, and hear the steam-engine shrieking over the land, dragging great loads of people and merchandise behind it with as much ease as a Genius would whisk off an army or a palace, he would hold up his hands and cry, "Wah! wah!" and then depart, a melancholy shade, confessing that in all the hundred and four years which tradition affirms to be his age he had seen nothing whatever that equalled this.

We need scarcely say we believe a new era has now commenced for Hyderabad. She is linked not only with the G. I. P. Railway, but the enterprise of the State has brought her nearer to progress and civilisation. Well may it be said of Hyderabad, in the words of Carlyle, "the goal "of yesterday will be the starting-point of to-mor-"row." She will now go on and progress, and we wish her well with her new Railway. It would be absurd to say that the Nizam's capital does not stand much in need of a little civilisation. Europeans who have had the good fortune to pass through the city proper tell strange stories about the place. Arab Chiefs move along with their armed retinues; bands of wild-looking men, with swords by their side, and daggers and pistols stuck in their belts, swagger in and out of the shops. A few years ago, the life of a common human being was not thought much of in Hyderabad. Let a Rohilla dispute with an Arab, and the probability is that one of the pair would finish the sentence of the other with a point—but the point of a knife: a proceeding which has a certain grammatical fitness about it, but is always resented by the friends of the man to whose existence a period has been thus summarily put.

Continual rivalries and jealousies exist between the retainers of different Arab Chiefs and a repetition of the opening scene in "Romeo and Juliet" may readily be noticed in a brief walk through the tortuous ways of Hyderabad—

> Abraham—Do you bite your thumb at us, Sir?
> Sampson—I do bite my thumb, Sir.

And then Abraham and Sampson draw their swords and fight with very little more ado. Substitute an Abdoola for Abraham, and a Hussan for Sampson, and the streets of Verona might easily be imagined to be the lanes of Hyderabad. Under Sir Salar Jung's able administration, life in Hyderabad city is much more secure than it used to be. Still, he has not persuaded Hyderabadees to leave their arms at home. It seems to be the fixed idea of a resident of that city that he should never appear in public without being in thorough fighting order. A short time ago, a Hyderabad Arab appeared in a Bombay thoroughfare in tremendous warlike array. He was "bearded "like the pard," he carried a curiously carved gun across his shoulders, a studded shield on his back, three massive silver hilted daggers and two pistols in his waistband, and a sword jingled at his heels. This gentleman was probably never more astonished in his life than when the police assured him that his style of dressing was not allowed in Bombay, and that if he wished to appear in public again he had better come out with nothing but his clothes and a walking stick. He sighed for the freedom of Hyderabad, and doubtless thought that Bombay customs are childish to idiocy. However, notwithstanding that this may be the opinion of all the residents in Hyderabad, we cannot persuade ourselves to admire the custom of taking our walks abroad armed to the teeth, and we hope that one of the effects of the New State Railway will be the introduction of a better condition of society in the capital of the Nizam's territory.

The State Railway is opened only as far as Secunderabad at present, but in a short time it will be carried on to Hyderabad itself. Its length, from Shahabad to Secunderabad, is 123 miles, and we daresay it is hardly necessary to inform our readers that the gauge used is the standard broad gauge. This line may be a comparatively short one, but there can be no doubt of its importance. Travelling to the heart of the Nizam's territory used to be a work of difficulty and danger. Not only were there perils by the modes of conveyance, or from the inhabitants of the jungle, but danger from footpads was not to be scouted. It is not very long ago, that a Bombay Bank official, while superintending the conveyance of treasure to Hyderabad, was attacked and robbed near the city. He had a limb broken, but he deemed himself fortunate in escaping with his life from the band of rascals who waylaid him. The railway will do away with the likelihood of such scenes recurring, and a journey to Hyderabad will no longer be looked upon as a perilous undertaking. For the rapid changing of the large numbers of British troops who occupy the cantonments at Secunderabad the Railway will prove an immense convenience. There is even now a considerable interchange of traffic between Bombay and Hyderabad, and it is impossible to judge the extent to which this traffic may be expanded in consequence of the Railway. The Nizam's territory has always been reputed remarkably rich in minerals and good stone. There are also coal mines in it from which great results are expected. By the new Railway these results may be facilitated. The commercial and political importance of the Railway is now plain, and so may its civilising influence be a few years hence. There is no civiliser like a Railway. By being brought into contact with new customs and new people, barbarism flees before the advance of civilisation. The time will therefore come when Hyderabad will no longer be regarded as a weird, half-savage city, in which the manners of the wild nomad jostle the shoulders of struggling enlightenment. It is popularly but erroneously supposed that Hyderabad has never been looted; but this is a mistake. It is certain, however, that she has been permitted to live in possession of all her treasures since the time of Aurungzebe, and as she has been for a hundred years back regarded as one of the great Deccan centres of trade, the wealth accumulated within her walls must be fabulous. Let us hope she will now be looted, but that the robber will be no worse foe than Railway carriages, making forays into her possessions only in the interests of peace and prosperity. If the hidden wealth of Hyderabad is taken from her in gold and silver and precious stones, it will be returned to her in the shape of more useful articles of commerce; if she is looted one way she will be enriched another. The young Nizam will in time have to acknowledge that no greater good has been done for his territory by the Regent than the construction of this new State Railway up to the gates of his capital.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE have reason to believe that Dr. Hunter has obtained permission to retire to Scotland to finish the Imperial Gazetteer of India upon the compilation of which he has been engaged for many years past. With the vast amount of materials which he has amassed for the work, he contemplated that it could be finished in four years if he remained in India: but he would undertake to finish it in Scotland, and have it corrected and printed, within two years. We understand that the Government of India have accordingly agreed to permit Dr. Hunter to finish the work within the stipulated minimum time while in Scotland, whither he will also transport his establishment. Dr. Hunter will still be permitted to retain his title of Director General of Statistics in India. It is said that the Government of India have made a pucka agreement with Dr. Hunter, which binds him to finish the work within two years, and to pay himself and his staff out of a fixed sum which is to be allotted to him. The arrangement is a somewhat unique one, and a very comfortable one for Dr. Hunter; but we suppose the Government of India took the rights and interests of Indian taxpayers earnestly into their consideration before determining to adopt it. When the Gazetteer is completed it promises to be the most thorough work of the kind regarding India in existence. Thornton is now in many respects out of date and incomplete, though it has done very good service in its time.

THE Commissioner in Sind has submitted a further Report, from Mr. G. Macleod, Deputy Collector, on the floods in the Mehar division of the Shikarpore Collectorate. Mr. Macleod, writing on the 5th instant, says that the water is still falling and that all further chance of a rise should now be over. The Western Narra about Khandeschukhi and Ghero and Kundanwah in the neighbourhood of Khairpore has silted up considerably, owing to the check in the flow below these places, caused by the flood water; the water crosses the Railway embankment at three openings, flooding some land, but not causing much injury to crops except in the neighbourhood of Phat. Only those portions of villages as are built on mounds have escaped, and these, in most instances, are the property of Bunnias; everything else has been swept away, and the loss of property, cattle, &c., must have been very large. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless and destitute, and they crowd the banks of the Western Narra and Kakkoli. The general complaint was that the Bunnias would not assist them, and much anxiety was expressed as to what the Sirkar intended doing to relieve their distress: the question was frequently asked as to whether they might cultivate Government waste land. The distress throughout the greater portion of the Division, Mr. Macleod says, is very great, and he expresses a hope that a most liberal policy with regard to remissions will be pursued. He proposes to remit the entire revenue in wholly inundated dehs, even though rubbee crops be grown, which is a privilege that does not seem to be contemplated in the case of the Sehwan and Dadoo talukas or in the Thur and Parkur district. Mr. Macleod also asks that rubbee grown in the flooded portion of partially inundated dehs should be free of assessment. The Government reiterate their desire to leave the measures necessitated by these disastrous floods in the hands of the Commissioner in Sind, but suggest that the treatment of the various flooded districts should be as uniform as consistent with local requirements. Government note with pleasure that the officers on the spot have shown themselves fully alive to the responsibilities which have devolved upon them in consequence of these floods.

YESTERDAY's telegrams must have caused considerable comment. They informed us that Count Arnim, the "French Ambassador to the Court of Berlin," had been arrested at the instigation of Prince Bismarck for detaining State documents, and that he was closely confined. If any righteous indignation was raised against Bismarck for pursuing a policy towards France which, in her present crippled condition, would be cruel and cowardly, that indignation must count for nothing, the fact being that the terrible humiliation was inflicted upon France, not by Bismarck, but by one of the transcribing clerks in Reuter's office in Bombay. We have received from Reuter's agent the following correction, from which it will be seen that what actually took place in Berlin regarding the arrest of Count Arnim has been completely misrepresented by the transcriber of the telegram:—"Our telegram, dated Berlin, 6th October, should read —'Count Arnim, the late German Ambassador at Paris, has been arrested, &c., and *not* Count Arnim, the French Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, has been arrested.'" We hope no serious panic has occurred in commercial circles in Bombay or with firms having Continental connections. If there has, we should think there would be very good grounds for an action of damages against Reuter's Agency. It is now clear that Count Arnim's arrest has very little to do with France. Probably such a diplomatic scandal has not taken place in Europe for a quarter of a century as the arrest and close imprisonment for theft of a man who, but a few years ago, was one of the most trusted officials in the pay of the German Government. Although Bismarck has put no new indignity upon France, yet his policy in another quarter may cause new troubles to arise in Europe ere long. In 1864 Prussia's declaration of war upon Denmark ended in the little Kingdom having two of her duchies torn from her and attached to Germany. The Germans have since showed great antipathy to the Danes in the annexed provinces, and recently went so far as to expel a number of them from Schleswig. It was expected that Denmark, in defence of its own honour, would require to remonstrate with Germany, and on the 17th September some person found it necessary to telegraph [illegible] the statement which has appeared in several foreign journals to the [illegible] that diplomatic steps had been [illegible] by the Danish Government [illegible] in consequence of the expulsion from [illegible] of Danish subjects, is on good authority contradicted. [illegible] may, however, all doubt upon the subject [illegible] by the telegraphic intimation that the Danish Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to make a representation to the German Government concerning the expulsion of the Danes from Schleswig. The result of this representation will probably be that Prince Bismarck insists on doing what he likes in Schleswig, and as Denmark cannot [illegible] with Prussia, and none of the European nations are disposed to help her, [illegible] apparently a non-fighting [illegible] must just grin and bear the tyranny which her despoiler chooses to exercise towards her.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

IN previous letters I have spoken of the Bolton strike as threatening, and alluded to the misunderstanding among the operatives to which this lamentable result would be due. The strike actually commenced on Monday last, the notices of reduction having expired the previous Saturday, and about 13,000 men were then thrown out of employment. The number of mills closed was 74, of which 42 were in the borough and 32 outside, the largest being that of Messrs. Musgrave Brothers, Halliwell, employing 770 hands, and the next, Marsden Brothers, Albion Mills, with 750 hands. As usual, however, the manufacturers were not unanimous; six mills, containing 800 operatives, had the notices withdrawn, while in 48 others, employing 7,000 persons, no reduction was attempted. Thus the men who struck were able, by means of a levy of 7s. 6d. a week on the members of their association who continued at work, to secure a considerable weekly payment to the idle men. The great majority of the operatives, however, are, it is said, unconnected with any association, and hence could get little beyond charitable contributions from the general public, though it is to be presumed most of them had accumulated small savings, while many of the tradesmen in such cases give long credit in hope of better times. But the comparative dependence of so many of the workmen explained their readiness to refer the dispute to arbitration and the eagerness with which they welcomed the first signs of a concession by the masters on this point. Nor was the unfortunate issue of previous strikes in Lancashire likely to be forgotten by men so intelligent as Lancashire spinners generally are. A list of these disastrous conflicts has been published, and it is certainly discouraging enough to the men. In the last great strike of 1861, when twelve thousand operatives left work for six weeks to resist a reduction of 5 per cent., entailing a loss on the borough of £60,000, the men had to resume on the masters' terms. In other towns the results have been even more disastrous. In the strike of 1810, which affected all the mills of Stockport, Macclesfield, Staleybridge, Ashton, Hyde, Oldham, and Bolton, as far north, indeed, as Preston, and in which 30,000 persons were thrown out of work for four months, the loss of wages was estimated at upwards of £300,000, and the men had to go back without in any case obtaining what they had struggled for, some of them being even glad to accept a reduction of 50 per cent. in their wages. The sequel to the strike of Manchester spinners in 1829, which was accompanied by riot and murder, was almost similar. After ten thousand persons had been out of employment for six months at an estimated loss of £250,000, the men returned to work at a considerable reduction on the wages they had previously been receiving. The strikes at Ashton and Staleybridge about the same time proved failures. Thirty thousand persons engaged in the spinning of coarse yarns were idle for ten weeks, during which time they sacrificed in wages about £250,000, and after all they had to resume work on the masters' terms. Preston, in addition to the pecuniary loss of £107,000 by the strike of 1837, and of £530,000 by the masters' strikes of 1853-4 has suffered incalculably by the diversion of its trade. In the present case the causes of the conflict are obvious. Owing to the constantly lessening demand for the mixed dress fabrics which absorb so much of the Bolton yarns in what are known as Bradford goods many of the masters in Bolton have for a considerable time been storing instead of selling their yarns, and in some instances the stocks so accumulated in the warehouses are greatly in excess of what they were ever known to be at any former time. Growing complaints have been made of the unprofitable character of the trade, and hence the determination to reduce wages five per cent. No amount of persuasion or argument, however, could convince the men of the wisdom or necessity of yielding up any portion of their wages, even to the extent of a little more than a quarter of a day's pay. They fancied the masters had made enormous profits, one firm alone, they declared, having cleared £30,000 in the half of last year; so they did not see why they alone should suffer. Spinners' wages, I should say, at present range from 35s. to 40s. a week, which is their maximum; and the masters, coupling this fact with the unprofitable nature of trade, could not, on their side, see why the operatives alone should not feel the pressure of falling prices.

In addition to the Bolton strike a very serious one is in progress in Durham; one among the colliers in Scotland is about a fortnight old, and the Yorkshire colliers are in a state of chronic discontent. It is the old story. The inevitable reaction from inflated prices is gradually bringing down wages all over the country, and the pressure of circumstances which this involves on men who have been living up to an abnormally high standard is such that they cannot help resisting the change fiercely. It must go on, nevertheless, and probably we shall witness a prolongation of these struggles all through the winter. So far as the Lancashire disputes are concerned the manufacturers of course are encouraged to hold out by what they know of the state of all our foreign markets. If there were any probability of an early improvement in these they would not object to keep on the existing rate of wages and tide over the intermediate period with as little loss as possible to the workmen. But there is no such hope, and, moreover, the change in the cotton market since my last is calculated to make such a contingency more remote than ever. On Saturday despatches were received in Liverpool which seriously aggravated the rumours that had been current as to the effects on the growing crop of the drought mentioned in my last; and, although such statements are now generally received with caution, there was a circumstantiality about the details in this case that obtained general credence. Accordingly the market became excited, and cotton rose considerably with large sales. There have been various fluctuations since, but holders are still gainers for the week. Now cheap cotton was to be the sheet anchor of cotton spinners next season; if they lose that, and are unable to save anything on the general working expenditure, it is difficult to see how their chances in foreign markets can by any possibility be improved. The accounts from Manchester, while announcing a slight nominal advance in the quotations for yarns and goods—that is, to about the extent of the rally in cotton, say that there is no real revival in the demand.

With respect to the drought, in the Southern States, the local journals writing before the unfavourable report of the Agricultural Department for September indicate clearly enough what was coming. The official statement makes a heavy falling off in the prospects of the crop, due mainly to the drought and intense heat which are parching the plants. The decline is given as 20 per cent. on the August estimate, so that the crop will only be two-thirds of a full average. The authorities at Augusta, Georgia, taking the same bases, reckon on a total yield of 3,500,000 to 3,700,000 bales, while the estimates from Galveston and New Orleans are even lower. This [illegible] is coming very near the calculations I gave in my last letter from a Southern authority, who, writing a full fortnight before the date when the Agricultural Bureau issued their report, foreshadowed its [illegible] results in a rather remarkable way. It is clear that at the beginning of August the most impartial observers on the spot were quite disposed to admit a crop equal to the last one, notwithstanding a diminished area and a smaller application of fertilisers, but the all-prevailing drought since the 1st July, which probably terminated about the 25th August, over a large area of the cotton states, has put an entirely new face on matters. Whether the so-called civil war in the South, or rather the prolonged and serious rioting between the Whites and Negroes, will much affect the prospects of the cotton crop it is impossible to say, but at least it cannot improve them, and may materially diminish the supply of labour.

The long expected Turkish loan was brought out yesterday, and, it is understood, is a brilliant success. The nominal amount is £15,000,000, at the price of 52; the net sum realised, after allowing for interest on prepayments, &c., being £6,900,000. This will suffice to clear away all outstanding obligations as well as the dividends and drawings falling due next month, and the remainder of the full amount originally sanctioned,—£40,000,000—will not be issued before March next. What distinguishes this transaction before every previous one is the new arrangement made between the Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Turkish Government, to which I called your attention at the time it was concluded. The Bank coalesces with the Austrian Credit Ottoman Association, raises its capital to ten millions sterling—the largest amount I suppose of any banking Association not national like the Bank of England,—and undertakes the entire duty of receiver of the revenues for the whole Turkish Empire, as well as disburser of all its expenditure. It becomes, in fact, Ottoman Chancellor of the Exchequer: only that it does not prepare the Budget. It is to have a representative, however, on the Budget Commission, which will revise and sanction the estimates, and examine into any proposals for additional expenditure. It is of course very humiliating to the Turkish Government to have to admit its inability to manage its own financial concerns and its unworthiness of trust by its own creditors; but, once get over the wound to its *amour propre*, and the arrangement is an excellent one, if only the Sultan and his Ministers show good faith. The real benefit to the Turkish Treasury of the new arrangement is that it regulates the financial administration of the year, and squares the expenditure and receipts of each quarterly period. The way it works will be this. Hitherto the Turkish revenue has come in irregularly and not always at the times it has been most wanted. Thus large dividend payments might fall due when there was nothing in the Treasury. The Minister then borrowed from some local Greek or Armenian banker, who charged perhaps 20 or 25 per cent., and took payment in Treasury Bills. As these accumulated a loan was brought out to clear them off, so that while the Government was nearly always in difficulties it never derived much benefit from a loan. On the other hand, at times when the revenue came flowing in there was a temporary surplus in the exchequer which only tempted the Sultan to extravagance. By the new arrangement, the Bank will retain the surplus of one quarter for the deficit of another, and will thus check official waste on one side, while on the other it will free the Finance Minister from the necessity of applying to local bankers for loans at usurious terms. In fact, while the loan creates a fresh charge of £2,000,000 a year it saves probably double the amount in short loans, so that there is a net gain of £2,000,000. All these advantages are now understood, and hence the popularity of this loan—indeed, of all the Turkish loans, everybody was selling them six months ago; everybody is buying them now because the dividends are to be assured for a year or two to come.

The total amount of subscriptions to the new loan, I may state on the authority of a leading director of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, who told me an hour ago, is at least five times the amount required, if not more. The loan has been subscribed in England alone three times over, and the applications from Vienna, Paris, and Constantinople are on a very large scale.

For the last week rumours have been flying about of the failure of Spiers and Pond, the great refreshment contractors, whose brilliant buffets at all the stations of the Metropolitan Railway, with their handsome smartly dressed girls, as stylish as good looks, sprightly manners, and unlimited *chignons* can make them, are among the most familiar objects to all Londoners and London visitors. The story is utterly unfounded, and is now contradicted on their own authority. So far is it from the truth, that I believe their profits were never greater, and any one who has taken a glass of beer and a sandwich from the elegant handmaidens who minister at the counters, can tell for himself that the profits must be enormous. The story originated in the building of the Criterion, a splendid new place, with theatre annexed, at Regent Circus; and it was surmised this effort was beyond their strength. In ordinary cases a malicious rumour of this kind might pull down a solvent house, depending on its credit, but fortunately for themselves Spiers and Pond's is entirely a ready money business, and they cannot be losers by it, except of course in feeling.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention was called to the report of my evidence before the Cotton Commission which I had not before seen. Will you kindly allow me a space to explain, that although I had not read the Act, nevertheless I was conversant with its practical working.—Yours, &c., DAVID R. ELLIS.

Broach, 7th October.

WANTED A WORKER OF MIRACLES!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly find space in your journal for the following:—A pet monkey belonging to me has suddenly become quite blind. Can anybody kindly suggest a remedy? (The blindness is total). G. B. A.

Bombay, 8th October.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Saturday's telegram Reuter startled the commercial world by announcing a rise of two per cent. in the Bank of England rate of discount, and in your paper of this morning he informs us that "Count Arnim, the French Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, has been arrested at the instigation of Prince Bismarck."

A correction of the first error has been noticed in your paper; and, perhaps, you will allow me to point out that Count Arnim is not the French Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, but was lately German Ambassador at Paris—a slight difference, I imagine.

PETRARCH.

*** It will be seen that this error also is corrected by Reuter to-day.—ED. *B. G.*

MAJOR MAYNE VERSUS A NATIVE, ON THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have seen Major Mayne's reply in your issue of the 1st instant, and also that gentleman's previous communication kindly sent to me.

The courtesy and equanimity which characterize Major Mayne's response call for a willing assurance from me that I meant no offence whatever, though I confess I rather too readily yielded to some temptation to levity or playfulness in some of my remarks and comments. As your correspondent is evidently more earnestly devoted to science than I had imagined, I feel bound to show him all the respect due to one in his situation. I will endeavour to assume all the gravity and seriousness which become persons engaged in scientific discussion!

To proceed, then, to business. I think Major Mayne is in error in several respects, and I will essay to show this.

The "new idea" which your correspondent announced in his previous communication, (which I have now been enabled to see,) is based on the assumption that the image of the Sun, formed by a lens, faithfully represents the *sphericity* of that luminary. In other words, he assumes that the several points of the Sun's body, as geocentrically viewed, are brought to different foci, and that these foci arrange themselves at different distances from the lens so as to form a *sphere* reproducing the photosphere. According to him, the central point of the Sun, and a point on the Sun's circumference, are brought to foci at different distances, and this proportionately, owing to the difference in the distances of the two said points from the lens, this difference being equal to the radius of the Sun, which for present purposes may be roughly taken to be half a million miles. In other words, again, your correspondent assumes that a pencil of light from a point 96 millions of miles from the lens, [illegible] millions of miles behind the [illegible]. I hold that [illegible]. The difference, namely, half a million [illegible] quantity to [illegible] magnitudes [illegible] contrary that we [illegible] in connection with [illegible] radii.

Your correspondent [illegible] between the [illegible] of calculation [illegible] may, the like [illegible]. When [illegible] from a lens, the [illegible] obtained by [illegible] by the focal [illegible] dividing such [illegible] distance of the [illegible] for parallel rays [illegible] of the image [illegible] object, and [illegible] rays, then—

[illegible]

Now, for the [illegible] not more than [illegible] mile.

Supposing, the [illegible] made, (and Major Mayne's is very [illegible]

[illegible]

This formula is mathematically correct [illegible] not, therefore, be questioned.

F for a point in the circumference of the Sun will be,

[illegible] 96 hundred millionths [illegible]

And, similarly, for a point in the centre of the Sun will be,

[illegible] 95½ hundred millionths [illegible]

The difference between the [illegible] in the two cases will be the difference between the fractions marked *A* and *B*.

If Major Mayne will work out these figures and ascertain the difference of the values of [illegible] in the two cases, I feel sure he will admit that the difference is quite inappreciable and beyond measurement by human instruments, whereas, if his theory of a spherical image of the Sun were correct, the difference ought to be quite palpable, it being, according to him, quite visible to the naked eye.

By using the above formula, he can, if disposed to luxuriate in figures, calculate the difference of distance between the image of the Sun and that of Venus, and he will find that that, too, is equally inappreciable. He will only have to substitute [illegible] millions in one case, and 28 millions in the other.

The fact is, the difference of distances of the image of the Sun and of Venus behind a lens turns entirely upon the difference of the angles of incidence of the rays proceeding respectively from the Sun and Venus. The difference of these angles is equal to the difference of the angles subtended by the lens at the Sun and at Venus. How immeasurably small these angles must be may be judged by the circumstance that the semi-diameter of the earth itself subtends at the sun no more than about 8½ seconds, which, in fact, is the Sun's parallax. [illegible] Major Mayne may try to calculate what angle his telescope lens would subtend at the Sun when [illegible] subtend no more than 8½ seconds. His glass would scarcely subtend a ten millionth part of a second, and who can possibly measure this?

It is thus demonstrable that the image of the Sun does not reproduce the sphericity of that luminary. All Major Mayne's conclusions and conjectures based on the contrary supposition must therefore, I think, be rejected.

It follows, too, that the images of Venus and the Sun cannot be seen at different distances on the axis of the lens. To [illegible] must appear coincident.

After following [illegible] Major Mayne will perceive that he has [illegible] himself with the [illegible] whether with respect to Venus or with [illegible] telescope at the period of the transit? Adjust it to the one, and it will have been adjusted to the other.

Major Mayne asserts, from his own experience, that "there is a difference in the focal distances of the Moon, the Sun, the Planets, and the Stars," and that this difference is "actually tangible in the adjustment of the screw that moves the focussing rack which has to be altered for their respective observations." This experience is opposed to mine, and is also opposed to theory. I have always found that, if I once adjust my telescope to a star, I adjust it best to all the heavenly bodies. Perhaps Major Mayne has made his experiments somewhat loosely. I would advise him to try a star [illegible] the eye-piece till the star in the field is reduced to a point; for, if the telescope be a good one, the star ought to present nothing like a body to any extent, nor should anything in the shape of a [illegible]. [illegible] adjustment on any planet, say, Saturn or Jupiter, and see if it is not the best to observe the former's [illegible] rings, or the latter's interesting family of satellites.

It is just possible, however, that some sphericity is produced in an image owing to a defect in the construction of the object-glass [illegible] found impossible to construct [illegible] lenses. But distortions arising [illegible] ought not to lead us to draw inferences from them regarding the real objects themselves, any more than that we should, for instance, be misled by chromatic aberration to attribute the colours of the rainbow to objects in ordinary colour[illegible].

What appears to me to be the primary fundamental error on the part of Major Mayne is, that he imagines it possible for the shadow of Venus to be visible on the Sun's disc. Now, shadow is mere absence of light. A shadow, then, cannot possibly intercept light. Hence, supposing that the [illegible] intervenes between the Sun and the observer on the Earth, it is impossible to see such [illegible] projected on the Sun's face. It is the body of Venus that intercepts the solar rays and presents the spectacle of the black spot in transit, but the shadow is quite harmless. I suspect that Major Mayne is misled by the analogy of a lunar eclipse wherein the shadow of the Earth actually falls upon the Moon.

To satisfy himself that a shadow can never intercept light, perhaps Major Mayne will be good enough to try the following experiment. In a dark room, introduce a lighted candle. Place in its front any opaque object casting a long shadow in the opposite direction. On one side of the line of shadow, let Major Mayne take his stand. On the other side, place an illuminated globe, so that the shadow above-mentioned may pass between the eye and the globe. See if the intervention of the shadow in the least intercepts the light from the globe, or obscures it, or appears projected on it.

Again Major Mayne knows that the Moon, too, has a cone of shadow. Does this appear projected on the Sun?

When the Moon's disc is just half-illuminated, her shadow must be in full front of us. In other words, her shadow must subtend the largest angle [illegible]. Has Major Mayne ever seen such shadow [illegible] the stars? If not, how can he expect such shadow to hide the infinitely greater effulgence of the Sun?

Major Mayne appears to be again in error when he speaks of "an earth-shine [illegible]" of Venus. How can the reflected light of the earth, or indeed any light, shine upon a shadow? [illegible] nothing?

In observing solar spots also on his screen, Major Mayne had better take every possible precaution to be sure that they are really spots, and not specks or spots on any of the glasses of the telescope. He speaks one day of spots connected with each other by [illegible] fine irregular threads, [illegible] of these spots being completely changed [illegible] threads being broken up [illegible] several small spots. Such phenomena sometimes [illegible] telescope tube than in the Sun [illegible] in its longitudinal axis [illegible] the eye-piece, through [illegible] the position of the [illegible] and without disturbing [illegible]. If the spots really [illegible] remain stationary [illegible] unfortunately being [illegible] spots will follow the [illegible] proposed. This [illegible] caution. If ever a huge [illegible] the solar or lunar [illegible] it may be well to [illegible] rushing out to announce to the world the [illegible] peculiarities of the [illegible] frequently, small [illegible] tablish interesting [illegible] of the telescope or between the glasses of the eye-piece, and, when powerfully enlightened, they [illegible] into activity.

I shall be glad to know how far Major Mayne accepts what I have ventured to state or explain.

If that gentleman cares to know who the undersigned is, you are at liberty to send him the enclosed card.

I must apologize for occupying so much of your space, but the discussion is very important, and, like Major Mayne or myself, [illegible] as yet expect our [illegible] the scientific world, or to induce the [illegible] recall by telegram the numerous [illegible] sent out to observe the coming Transit of Venus.

A NATIVE NOT FAR FROM [illegible].

5th October.

[illegible]IGENCE.

[illegible]

[illegible] the Bank of

—Strathclyde.

OP[illegible]HE HYDERABAD STATE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

[illegible] train for Hyderabad left Boree Bunder station on Wednesday afternoon at half-past [illegible] with about a dozen gentlemen. At [illegible] two more guests were picked up. At Poona the guests from the Berars joined the party. In the evening the company gathered in the Royal Hotel, adjoining the station at Poona. Covers were laid for forty people, but only 31 sat down to dinner. The dinner was a very grand affair, and was at the expense of the G. I. P. Railway Company. At half-past seven p.m. the train left Poona for Hyderabad with a large party of ladies and gentlemen. All well so far.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, 8th October, 5-53 P.M.

The Railway was formally opened to-day. A train of thirty carriages, composed of the special from Bombay, and a special, with Sir Salar Jung, the Resident, and the chief officials from Secunderabad, entered the Chudderghaut terminus at half-past four. The railway for two miles from the terminus was lined by crowds of natives. There was a great gathering at the terminus. There will be fireworks this evening and a banquet to the guests, who show much interest and delight in the proceedings.

THE bridge of boats over the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was opened for traffic on the 1st of October, and the bridge at Attock on the 25th of September.

GENERAL AND MRS. DALY and Dr. Beaumont arrived on Wednesday last from Indore, and have been accommodated at Government House, Malabar Point.

THE Annual Examination of Assistant Commissioners will be held on the 2nd of next month at Nagpore, Nursingpore, and Raipore. Examinations in Hindoostanee, or Hindee, and Marathee will also be held at the same time.

THE Commander-in-Chief, it seems, will not be down for the opening of the Soldiers' Exhibition at Umballa. He does not at present contemplate reaching that station until the 20th of November. His camp, we are told, will most probably [illegible] there until nearly the end of [illegible].

SOME specimens of coffee, which grows wild over almost the whole of Albany District [illegible] have been tested at Cape Town, and pronounced of good flavour and wholesome. Some more samples are to be sent to London to be reported upon by the colonial produce-brokers there.

A TELEGRAM was received in Calcutta on Monday morning from Colonel Wyndham, announcing the arrival of the Italian Opera Company at Galle in the French steamer Hooghly. From there they would go on to Calcutta in the Meinam, where they may be expected to arrive early next week.

WE read in the *South African Mail* that the largest diamond hitherto found at the Cape weighs 2[illegible] carats. It has been sent to Herr Costa, the well-known lapidary of Amsterdam, to be cut and polished. There has lately, our contemporary adds, been an improvement in the diamond market at the Cape.

THE Government of India, we are told, have recommended for the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for India a proposal of the Government of Madras to convert the open line of the Carnatic Railway from Arcoum to Conjeveram, 1[illegible] miles in length, to the metre gauge, and to extend it to Chingleput.

THE last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* has an interesting article on the use of bismuth in cases of dysentery. This disease, it is shown, is produced, among other ways, by the use of [illegible], and it is suggested that observations should be made throughout the famine districts for the purpose of ascertaining the effects of the change from scarcity to plenty.

WE regret to announce the death on board the mail steamer Gwalior, at sea, on the 25th September, of Mr. Frederick [illegible], B.A., of the Bombay Civil Service and Deputy Conservator of Forests at Tanna. Mr. [illegible] was one of the most rising young officers in the executive branch of the Civil Service. His loss will be felt officially by Government and privately by his numerous friends.

THE number of messages despatched last month by the Indo-European Telegraph, Persian Gulf section, was 3,074, the gross receipts from which amounted to Rs. 1,07,970-0-0. The total of messages for the corresponding month last year was 1,8[illegible], and of gross proceeds Rs. 88,393-3-0. There has been a steady rise within the last two years in the number of messages and in the amount of the gross proceeds.

THE Madras Tramway Company has been troubled with another "strike" among its servants. On Tuesday morning the cars did not run as usual, and it was found that the horse-keepers had refused work owing to their monthly wages not having been paid the day previous: they were, however, brought to terms during the day and resumed work upon the understanding that their wages would be paid the day following.

H. M.'s CHALLENGER sailed from Levuka, Fiji Islands, on August the 1st, for Kandavu, with Mr. Consul Layard on board. The object of her visit to that island is for the purpose of surveying the harbour of Ngaloa Bay. Whether she would return to Levuka or proceed to other islands of the group for purposes of exploration was uncertain. Whilst at Levuka the Challenger was busily engaged in taking soundings, examining the reef, and some of the scientific gentlemen made short expeditions amongst the hills in the neighbourhood of Levuka.

THE *Englishman* is in error in supposing, as it informs its readers, that the Bombay Tramway Company has offered prizes for those passengers who travel the greatest number of times during a month. The prizes are open to all passengers by the cars, who receive tickets bearing numbers, on payment of the fare; the prizes will be drawn for as in an ordinary lottery after the close of each month. Our contemporary is, however, [illegible]

[illegible]

from girders on screw pile piers, and the maximum speed has since been [illegible] at [illegible] miles per hour.

A PIECE of bad luck, the *Pioneer* says, has fallen to the lot of the officers of the [illegible] Regiment owing to the fact that they are under orders for [illegible]. The Officiating Brigade Command [illegible] vacant by General Walter's promotion. [illegible] of the 37th Regiment, is the [illegible] Colonel in India [illegible] Brigade, and would [illegible] were there not stringent orders from the Commander in Chief at home that no Colonel whose corps are under orders for England, should be appointed Brigadier-Generals in India. [illegible] appointment fell to a junior, Colonel Ross, of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade. The 37th will in all probability lose the step, as Colonel Brown is pretty sure to exchange and remain in India, if he can manage it in order to secure the next vacant Brigade.

WE published, some days back, *in extenso*, particulars received by the last Australian mail, of the proceedings of a Marine Court of Enquiry held at Melbourne, into the particulars of a collision off the Old Head of Kinsale in which a fishing smack was run down by the ship Oakworth, Captain Edgar. The Master's certificate, it may be remembered, was suspended, and it was intimated that he had been apprehended and proceeded against criminally for not attempting the rescue of the crew of the smack. He has since been tried at the criminal court, Melbourne, before Mr. Justice Fellows, charged under the 16th section of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Act of 1873, and the jury after retiring for five minutes returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE *Sydney Morning Herald* reports the death, by drowning, on August the 14th, of Commander Gowlland, R. N., who has been for some years past engaged in surveying the coast and harbours of Australia. At the time of the accident, by which he met his death, he was making a survey of Port Jackson, and had gone in a boat manned by four men to take soundings near the entrance to Middle Harbour. When, off Dobrozdo Point, the headland between Manly Beach and the entrance to the Middle Harbour the boat was capsized by a heavy "roller." Three of the crew succeeded in saving their lives by swimming, but Mr. Gowlland, who had clung to the boat in the hope of assistance being sent was not able to hold on and sank soon after quitting his hold. It is thought that his limbs had got benumbed. He was followed to the grave by the officers and crew of H. M. S. Pearl and a large number of the principal inhabitants of Sydney.

THE news of the dangerous illness of the Maharana of Oodeypore has, the *Pioneer's* correspondent says, caused a considerable sensation in Rajpootana. He occupies a position of pre-eminence among the Chiefs, which would make his death felt as a loss among other States than his own; for, despite the comparative obscuration of the power and prestige of this once splendid monarchy, and despite the occasional assertion of equality which the Chiefs of Marwar and Jeypore put forth, there is no doubt that the house of Oodeypore is looked upon as the sun of the Rajpoot heaven, and all good Rajpoots feel themselves interested in its prosperity. He is childless, and has always declined to adopt an heir, and there has been some anxiety lest he should die without having performed one of the most obligatory duties of the orthodox Hindoo. In the event of his dying without selecting an heir there is a possibility of the succession being disputed and consequently the people are somewhat disquieted.

CAPTAIN BYTHESEA, R. N., Consulting Officer to the Government of India on Naval Affairs, paid an official visit to Hog Island on Wednesday, for the purpose of witnessing the working of the Hydraulic Lift. The Pontoon was supporting the Troop Service Flotilla which had been laid up, thereupon, during the monsoon. Lieutenant Brebner, late I. N., who has charge of the Lift, was able to exhibit the Lieutenant's capabilities in respect of raising and lowering vessels to perfection. The whole of the beautiful mechanical apparatus being so well arranged and under [illegible] the greatest ease performed the operation of lowering the Flotilla and Pontoon, &c., weighing some 6,000 tons, into the water in [illegible] minutes. The whole worked most successfully, and Captain Bythesea, we believe, is fully satisfied that the Lift is a splendid Marine Engineering structure, though what his opinion may be as to its adaptability for raising heavily plated iron clads, we remain to learn. No doubt hereafter we may be put in possession of an interesting report upon this and other matters which have come under his notice.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from on board the P. and O. s.s. Kashgar, off Aden, to the editor of the *Englishman*:—"The night following that on which the Kashgar left Bombay the engines were stopped. September 14, engines again stopped, and the passengers were led to believe that one of the blades of the propeller, a four-bladed one, was broken off, and that the vessel had been allowed to leave Bombay in this disabled state. September 16 A.M., engines again stopped, from past nine till about one P.M. September 17 at a quarter before midnight the engines were stopped again, and now, going on for 2 P.M. of the 18th, the engines are still not working. Of course engineers are very clever men, and when asked for cause of stoppage, reply by saying there are rats in the cylinders, or that such stoppages must occur in new engines. Perhaps the P. and O. Co. will be able to satisfy the public hereafter on this point. I am not aware how things are managed in Bombay, with reference to the efficiency of a steamer carrying Her Majesty's mails, but do not believe that this steamer would have been allowed to leave either Southampton or Calcutta, in the state she must have been in when she left Bombay."

THE temporary mail service recently established with England, between the colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand, by way of California, seems to have collapsed in so far as the contracting Steam Company is concerned. Mr. Hall, the managing director of the Company had left Sydney without making any provision for the continuance of the service, and we are told that at a meeting of his creditors a disposition was shown to take steps for the sequestration of his estate. The Government of New South Wales has announced that the service, as far as that colony is concerned, shall be maintained at all costs, and the Australian Steam Navigation Company is looked to for the supply of the necessary steamers. The s.s. City of Melbourne took the last outward mail, leaving Sydney for Auckland on August 29. The New Zealand Government, from the nature of the advices it received by cable *viâ* Melbourne, looked upon the temporary service as practically at an end, and announced that in future all mails, both outward and inward, would be sent by way of Suez. It was stated at the same time that an agent would be sent to Sydney to confer with the New South Wales Government with regard to future arrangements; but New Zealand, it was also stated, would discourage all attempts to renew the temporary contract. The New Zealand commissioner, however, had not reached Sydney when the mail left which brings this intelligence.

A CURIOUS story of lunacy is told by a home contemporary, the incident having taken place in France. There has, it appears, been for some years in the Bicetre Asylum, a man named Justin. This man formerly exhibited waxwork figures at Montrouge, his gallery consisting of contemporary celebrities and great criminals. On a pedestal in the centre was a figure of a young girl remarkable for her graceful figure and perfect features, her hair falling in long curls over her naked shoulders. Justin had named her Eliza, and was so struck by her beauty that he passed hours in contemplating her. She almost seemed to him to speak, and her blue eyes, with their long eyelashes, seemed to respond to his passion. Under the influence of this illusion he neglected his business and for want of a showman to puff it, people no longer visited the gallery. One reason why he never married the object of his adoration was, probably, that he was unable to obtain her consent, and that she received all his advances with the profoundest silence. Another reason was that he already had a wife living, and when his hopeless passion for Eliza [illegible]

[illegible]

has been illustrated in a [illegible] form by the recent proceedings at the so-called Old Catholic Congress. The Anglicans are described as "heatedly and bitterly objecting" to amendments suggested by the Eastern delegates, and on one occasion the Bishop of Pittsburg "almost lost his patience, and addressed the Oriental members [illegible] eloquence lost upon them, as they unfortunately did not understand the language in which he spoke." As, however, he was accusing the Oriental members of thinking that the Anglicans were "trying to entrap them," it is perhaps not to be regretted that his eloquence was lost. Again, shortly after, we find the Bishop of Pittsburg "annoyed at the frequency of M. Janicheff's interruptions," and remarking "with a little bitterness that it would not be unprofitable if he would devote some time to the [illegible] the history of the English Church," [illegible], we learn that Dr. Dollinger, who [illegible] interpreter, "did not think it worth while [illegible] any expressions likely to prove [illegible] to those to whom they were spoken. [illegible] there is no doubt that he exercised a wise discretion. Nothing so moderates the asperities of debate as the inability of the disputants to understand each other."

A PROBLEM OUT OF ZUKERTORT AND GOSSIP.

GOSSIP, a great chess player, has written a book,—that always delights a man's enemies,—and as Zukertort shows himself much delighted in finding errors in the book, the conclusion is natural that Zukertort is one of Gossip's enemies.

In one place Gossip had written: "Double check occurs when the King is attacked by two pieces at the same time, both by the piece moved and the one discovered."

Critic Zukertort, in the *Westminster Paper*, rejoins: "We may inform the author, double check can be effected without moving either of the two pieces which attack the adverse King."

We find that the critic is right and commend the enquiry to our chess-playing readers as the construction of such a position forms quite a problem.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A SHOCKING accident occurred at the Victoria Hotel, on the Parell Road, yesterday morning, to a European named James Manning, late a quarter-master of one of the vessels lying in the harbour. The deceased, it appears, was a lodger at the hotel, which is usually frequented by seamen and employés of the Railway, and had been notorious for habits of intemperance. The unfortunate man occupied a double-bedded room with an engine-driver who was the principal witness at the Coroner's inquest. The deceased had been drinking excessively on the night of Wednesday last, and had to be carried to bed by the hotel-keeper and Long, the engine-driver. His bed was placed very near a window, which, although protected by a railing, would yet seem not to have been rendered perfectly safe; for, as was shown in evidence, the top of the railing would be no higher than the middle of a man's thighs when he is standing on the bed. It is therefore not improbable that the deceased, in the state of intoxication he is described to have been in, fell out of the window in an attempt to stand on his bed. His body was discovered early next morning with life perfectly extinct in a gully adjoining the hotel. A coroner's inquest was held later in the day, and William Long, the first witness, deposed:—I am an engine-driver in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and live in this hotel. I returned to this hotel at about 10-30 last night. The deceased was sitting in a chair and appeared to be asleep. At 11 P.M. it was time to go to bed; and finding the deceased could not be removed we carried him upstairs and put him into a bed in my room. The deceased was under the influence of liquor. We undid his collar and took off his boots and left him in bed. I undressed and went to bed in the same room. After I had gone to bed I heard the deceased snoring. At about 20 minutes to 2 I was lying half awake half asleep, when I heard a [illegible] a noise of some heavy body turning over. There was a light in my room. I [illegible] round [illegible] but heard nothing [illegible] I went to sleep again. In about 20 minutes I heard the sound of a heavy body falling. I could not say where the noise came from. I had fever on me and did not get up to see what it was. I thought it might have been caused by the deceased falling out of bed. I turned to look but could not see into the deceased's bed, but I answered Mr. Collins when he spoke to me about the noise, and then I tried to go to sleep again. I had no idea that anything had happened to the deceased until about 6 A.M., when Mr. Connel came and told me that he was lying dead in the gully.—The proprietor of the hotel, Martin Connell, deposed that the window of the deceased's room faced the gully, and was open when he (deceased) was put to bed. The window is protected by a wooden rail about three feet from the ground, but that if a man were to stand on the bed alongside of the rail, the rail would not be higher than the middle of his thighs. Witness further stated that he heard no noise of a quarrel, neither of struggling or any unusual noise, and that if such had taken place he must have heard it.—Further evidence was taken, after which the jury returned the following verdict:—That death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall out of a window on the first storey of a house.

BOMBAY.

THEFT.—One Essoo Heerajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of the theft of a copper vessel, of the value of Rs. 4, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 28th September 1874, Rs. 36,91,021; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 4,456; balance, Rs. 36,95,477.

SALT DEPARTMENT.—The Examination of Officers in the Salt Department under the Rules of the 7th August 1874, will be held in Bombay at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 6th November next, at 11 A.M., and not on October 27th, as previously intimated.

EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF PLEADER.—The next annual examination of candidates for the office of pleader in the district and subordinate courts will be held in the Town Hall, Bombay, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 15th February 1875, and following days.

EXAMINATION OF POLICE OFFICERS.—In supersession of Government Notification, dated 16th September 1874, it is hereby notified, for the information of Police officers, that the next Examination will be held in the Town Hall, Bombay, on Friday the 6th November 1874.

EXAMINATION FOR OFFICE OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE.—The next annual examination of candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge and Vakil of the High Court will be held in High-Court House, Mazagon, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 8th March 1875, and following days.

A VAGRANT.—One Khandes Bhanabhoy *alias* Motichund Bhanjee was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for having been found loitering about on the previous night without being able to render a satisfactory account of himself.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—One Narayen Boodun was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with stealing from a certain Wittoo Siva a silver waist-chain, of the value of Rs. 40. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Kooshia Munna was charged with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. His Worship convicted [illegible]

CERTIFICATES OF MARRIAGE.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that [illegible]

AN ABSCONDING ACCUSED.—[illegible]

ants appeared [illegible] and admitted the claim. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 7,661, with interest and costs.

OFFICIAL CHANGES AT K[illegible].—The First Assistant Collector at Malligaum, Mr. Trevor, has been directed by telegraph to proceed forthwith to Kurrachee. Mr. Trevor, we presume, will take up Colonel Dunsterville's appointment at Hyderabad, consequent on the latter's transfer to Kurrachee, to relieve Colonel Lambert, the Collector and Magistrate [illegible] Colonel Wallace, therefore, will continue to [illegible] charge the duties of District and Session Judge of [illegible] until the return of Colonel Wilddicombe.—

THEFT.—A European resident of Oomercarry, named Powers, reported to the police that a certain Perkins *alias* Baxter (who has since been arrested by Inspector Sweeney as a deserter from C/8 Brigade Royal Artillery, Mooltan,) an inmate of the Strangers' Home, visited him on Wednesday morning last and helped himself to sixteen rupees in cash and a currency note for Rs. 10. Powers, it appears, was asleep at the time, but was assured by his landlady that she detected Baxter in the act of taking the money. Subsequent inquiries proved, however, that Baxter is not the thief.

A CONSENT DECREE.—Yesterday, at the High Court, a suit filed by Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy against Heerbaie, Gangbaie and others, was called on before Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the plaintiffs, applied for a decree on terms of a compromise paper, to which Mr. Budroodin, for the first two defendants, consented. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 7,500 against the first two defendants in their representative capacity and against the other defendants personally. Each party to pay his and her own costs of the suit.

BURGLARY.—One Sallee Takes and another Mahomedan, residing at Shaik Mohideen Street, reported to the police that they left their house as usual for their dinners on Wednesday evening last after securing their room with a padlock, and on their return after the space of an hour or two found that the door had been forced open and money, jewels, &c., to the extent of Rs. 1,111 abstracted from their boxes. There was at the time in the room a fire-proof safe containing several thousands of rupees, which the robbers were fortunately not able to get. The complainants are not able to suspect any one, but the detectives are instituting a strict search.

A PARTNERSHIP UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The Advocate General, on behalf of Laljee Ludha, who has brought a suit in the High Court against his partner Canjee Harjee and others, appeared before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday and moved a rule absolute. Mr. Inverarity, for the first defendant, consented to the rule of the 31st August last being made absolute for an injunction and for the appointment of a receiver, on condition that the plaintiff should forthwith deposit with the Prothonotary all the books, papers, and documents relating to the partnership. The Court made an order accordingly. Costs to be costs in the cause. Mr. Limjee N. Banajee was, on the suggestion of the Advocate General, appointed receiver in the matter.

THE PARSEE FOOTBALL CLUB.—Some young Parsees sends us the following:—"The last and the best match of the season was played on Wednesday last. The match arranged was 'Select Seven' versus 'The World.' It must be said to the credit of the Seven (yellows) that their antagonists were more than double their number. Punctually at half-past five, Major (the best player of the Club) the captain of the Seven kicked the ball; their rush upon the World was so furious that in a short time they would have made a touch-down, but for the good playing of Jeemi and Jeejibhoy (reds.) The Select, one after another, tried to have a touch-down, but with the numerical superiority of the reds they were helpless. Bickersteth appeared as if he would have sworn to win the day; volatile Major, the hero of the School match was all in all that could be wished; bearded Khambatta was more [illegible] appeared next [illegible] (Major) [illegible] ready to check those of his adversaries who dared to have a touch-down; two Nadirshahjis also did honour to their side. Scrummages that ensued were very good; it was a very pleasing scene to see a handful of yellows surrounded by a large crowd of reds. The yellows were now much tired, two or three of them were much hurt, notwithstanding this, Jamshedjee succeeded in making a touch-down. Volatile Major tried the place-kick; but it was from such a great distance that no failed. But in justice to him we should say that it was a very fine place-kick indeed. We must not forget to mention the names of those who played well for the World; among them were, Jeejibhoy, little Jeemi, Sabiar, Rustomba, S. Khambatta, Shapurji, Gendevia, Pallonjee and loquatious Cawasjee. At the conclusion of the play cheers were given by the members for the success of the Club, in which several other Parsees took part, and they separated with a hearty farewell to meet next year on the very same spot!!!"

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Wednesday, the 6th October, was 308, being 5 less than in the preceding week, 32 more than the total of the week ending 7th October 1874, and 13 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 284 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births ex. still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,801	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	8
Fort, Southern	2,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,732	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	10	17
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Market	43,198	...	3	...	3	2	3	2	20	38
Mandwee	35,100	...	6	...	10	...	3	...	24	15
Chukla	33,748	...	10	...	5	2	1	...	20	13
Oomburkharee	49,873	...	10	...	6	2	3	...	25	23
Dongree	25,556	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	10	12
Dhobeetalao	37,915	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	17	17
Phuneswaree	20,760	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	6	3
Bhooleshwur	36,029	...	8	...	6	...	1	2	22	13
Kharatalao	23,63[illegible]	...	3	...	1	2	1	1	13	14
Koombarwara	27,594	...	2	...	8	2	5	...	21	9
Khetwaree	24,817	...	1	...	7	1	4	...	14	10
Girgaum	21,234	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	9
Chowpatee	7,531	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	6
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	8
Mahaluxmee	4,317	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
Mazagon	20,973	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	6
Tarwaree	10,985	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	7
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	7	1	4	5	7	1	40	26
Parell	13,775	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Sewree	4,460	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Sion	11,572	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	10	8
Mahim	14,310	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	5
Worlee	10,042	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	5	...
Water Division	22,358	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	5	...
Non-resident & unknown	......	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Bombay	644,405	...	84	1	64	24	43	7	308	284
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years		1	106	5	43	30	35	6	321	129

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.	Total birth ex. of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	11	...	7	...	2	2	26	22
Brahman	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Bhatia	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	7	5
Hindoo of other Caste	...	30	...	34	7	18	2	123	146
Hindoo Out-caste	...	...	1	6	3	5	1	23	10
Moosulman	...	34	...	11	11	7	1	86	40
Parsee	...	5	...	2	3	3	...	19	30
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Native-Christian	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	12	12
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
European	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	6	4
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	84	1	64	24	43	7	308	284
Corresponding week '72	...	81	1	44	16	32	10	276	265

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 8th October, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north, thermometer 84.

CARWAR, 8th October, 4-30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind north-[illegible]

[illegible]

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

[illegible]

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.

MORE AMUSING STILL.

THE adjourned meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Press Company was held at its registered office, Victoria Bunder, on Wednesday afternoon last. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunsha, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. Mr. C. A. Winter (Messrs. Prescot and Winter, solicitors,) was present on behalf of the company to advise the directors as occasion might require. The proceedings of the annual general meeting, held on Saturday last, which were reported at length in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 6th and 7th inst., were "very amusing" indeed; but the proceedings of the adjourned meeting, contrary to expectation, turned out to be more amusing still. The Hon. J. K. Bythell and Mr. Cleveland, solicitor, who were the earliest among the shareholders to attend, seemed determined to have "a fair field and no favour." The directors appeared to have adopted tactics to foil the energy of their opponents; and when the chairman announced that, owing to the notice received by himself and the directors of proceedings having been adopted against them in the High Court, no business could be done, it was naturally presumed that their tactics would prevail and that a lull must succeed the storm of the preceding Saturday. But this was not to be. The storm broke forth afresh. Mr. Cleveland rose superior to the difficulty interposed in his way: he was determined to be heard, and when told to sit down, he challenged the whole body of shareholders and directors present to put him down if they could.

The notice convening the adjourned meeting was read by Mr. K. R. Heeramaneck, the Secretary.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen, at the last meeting it was resolved that a poll should be taken regarding the resolutions which were put before the meeting. The resolutions were: one for the adoption of the directors' report and the balance sheet, and the other for the declaration of a dividend, and Monday last was fixed as the day for taking the poll, which was for the amendment. There were 16 votes against the amendment and 12 for it.

Mr. Moorarjee Mooljee (at the dictation of Mr. Bythell)—We objected at the time the poll was taken.

The Chairman—Accordingly the poll was taken on Monday last. Mr. Fletcher took the poll and Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Bythell, Mr Moorarjee Mooljee and others were present and were watching the proceedings at the time. As there was not sufficient time left to take the other poll regarding the question of dividend, that was adjourned to a future day. The result of this poll was to be declared to-day, but since proceedings have been taken in the High Court to declare the poll invalid and to restrain the directors from declaring a dividend, I cannot declare the result to-day. I had therefore better read the letter which I received an hour ago from Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, solicitors, dated the 7th inst, anent this order of the High Court:—

Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Press Company, Limited.

SIR,—We beg to intimate to you that a plaint has been filed against the Company, its directors, and secretaries and treasurers, by our clients, Moorarjee Mooljee and others, the prayer of which is as follows:—1. That it may be declared that the poll so taken as aforesaid is invalid. 2. That it may be declared that the rejection of the votes in the 18th, 19th, 19a, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd paras of this plaint mentioned was illegal. 3. That each of the plaintiffs may be declared entitled to one vote in respect of each share in respect of which the names of each of the plaintiffs is entered in the register of the said Company, and also to one vote in respect of each share for which each of them has been appointed to act as proxy. 4. That the defendants may be restrained by the order and injunction of this Honourable Court from declaring the result of the poll so taken as aforesaid, and from acting upon any resolution that may be deemed to be carried by the result of the poll so taken as aforesaid, and from carrying or proceeding to act on or otherwise carrying into effect any resolution which may be declared to be carried in respect of which the votes in respect of the shares in the 18th, 19th, 19a, 20th 21st, 22nd and 23rd paras. of this plaint mentioned are tendered and not accepted or counted, and from refusing to accept or count such votes if tendered. 5. That the defendants may be restrained by the order and injunction of this Honourable Court from declaring or paying any dividend in respect of the shares in the said Company out of the capital or stock-in-trade of the said Company, or otherwise than out of the net revenue thereof. 6. That the defendants may pay the costs of this suit. 7. That the plaintiffs may have such further [illegible] as the nature of the case may require. [illegible] and also an interim injunction [illegible] has not been time to draw-up the rule, but no time should be lost in doing so. We request therefore that you will pay due attention to the order of the Court for the injunction above referred to.—Yours obediently,

HEARN & CLEVELAND.

The Chairman continued—Under these circumstances, gentlemen, nothing can be done until the suit is decided, and I ask the shareholders to consent to the meeting being adjourned to the 14th November next. I will now read to you another letter, received on the 5th instant, from Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland:—

Bombay, 5th Oct. 1874.

Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, Esq., the Chairman of the meeting of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, held on Saturday last, 3rd instant.

SIR,—On behalf of Mr. Moorarjee Mooljee and other shareholders in the above Company, we beg to give you notice, and repeat what was stated at the meeting on Saturday last, that the proxies referred to in Messrs. K. and M. Heeramaneck and Co.'s letter to us, dated the 2nd instant, and also alluded to by you at the meeting on Saturday, will be tendered at the registered office to-day between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, and that Mr. Moorarjee Mooljee, the proxy named therein, will attend and tender such proxies on behalf of himself as well as on behalf of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. who are interested in the shares, and also on behalf of the persons in whose names the shares stand on the register. We protest against any result which may be arrived at without the votes being taken under such proxies. We may mention here also that we are formally instructed to protest against any action being taken with regard to payment of dividends as proposed on the ground that the Company have made no profit out of which such dividend can be paid. In fact that it would be a payment out of capital. There has been no time to take proceedings in the High Court to restrain the directors from paying this dividend. We are instructed if necessary to make an application to the Court at the earliest time possible.—Yours obediently,

HEARN & CLEVELAND.

Messrs. Prescot and Winter have on our behalf sent the following reply on the 6th instant, to Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, which I beg to read to you:—

Bombay Press Company, Ld., 6th Oct. 1874.

Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland.

DEAR SIRS,—Yours of the 5th instant to the address of Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah has been placed in our hands for reply. The former part of your letter relating to the proxies and poll was dealt with yesterday, and needs no reply from us. As to the declaration of a dividend, we are instructed to say that the matter rests entirely with the shareholders themselves, and not with the directors. The affairs of the Company appear on the balance sheet, and if the shareholders think it undesirable to declare a dividend, the directors personally have no desire to press it.—Yours truly,

PRESCOT & WINTER.

On Saturday, the 26th September, the directors of this company received a requisition from several shareholders in which they prayed for the appointment of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. as secretaries and treasurers of this company. It has been signed by Mr. Amersee Jethabhoy, Mr. Javerchund Kurumchund, and others. Now on account of this order of the High Court, may I ask them whether they wish to withdraw it without prejudice to forward it again when they like, or whether they wish to press it.

Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass (one of the requisitionists)—I should leave it as it is. (After some suggestions by Mr. Cleveland) I should ask for some time to consider the matter.

A Shareholder here requested the Chairman to call a meeting.

The Chairman (to the requisitionists)—Under the circumstances I have stated just now, I decline to call a meeting as you request. I shall send a formal reply to you regarding this requisition.

Mr. Cleveland—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I hope I shall not be considered as attempting to disturb the delightful harmony of this meeting, but as the Chairman has just made statements which I have contradicted in an affidavit filed by me to-day in the High Court——

The Chairman—I know nothing of the affidavit, Sir.

Mr. Cleveland—But I know it.

The Chairman—You need not mention things which are not before the meeting.

Mr. Cleveland—If they are known to me, it is quite sufficient.

The Chairman—I say it is not quite sufficient.

Mr. Cleveland—As I have said before I have contradicted statements made by the Chairman in the affidavit I have made to-day in the Court. I rise to correct the statements inasmuch as the matter is before the Court.

The Chairman—I should like to know if Mr. Cleveland has to say anything with regard to the business before the meeting, and if he has not, I must ask him to sit down.

Mr. Cleveland—I should be happy to resume my remarks after the proposal is made. I rose to give an explanation.

The Chairman—No explanation is required from any one.

[illegible]

that the Chairman is entirely mistaken in his views about the poll.

The Chairman—Has that anything to do with the adjournment of the meeting? (Stamping of feet and laughter.) I beg of you not to disturb the harmony of the meeting. Will you oblige me by confining yourself to the adjournment?

Mr. Cleveland—I am very sorry, Sir, I cannot oblige you, and I must ask your solicitor to advise you to allow me to finish my remarks.

The Chairman—You are speaking something about the poll, which bears no relation whatever to the subject before the meeting.

Mr. Cleveland—I wish to go on with my observations.

The Chairman—There is no proposal regarding Mr. Fletcher or the poll, and I therefore desire you not to touch on subjects which are not before the meeting. A proposition has been made for an adjournment, and I must ask you to confine yourself to that matter only.

Mr. Cleveland—It is not your own opinion that you are putting forward. Well, gentlemen, the poll——

The Chairman—I cannot allow anything being said about the poll, and I must therefore ask you to sit down.

Mr. Cleveland—No; not unless you put me down by force. You can please yourself with what course you will take.

The Chairman—I beg of you to sit down, Sir; you cannot speak either regarding the poll or Mr. Fletcher.

Mr. Cleveland—I decline to stop unless you put me down. I beg to say, gentlemen, that with reference to the remarks made by the Chairman that the poll was taken on Monday last and that Mr. Fletcher——

The Chairman—Do confine yourself to the subject before the meeting. You must sit down, Sir, as you are digressing.

Mr. Cleveland—I wish you will put me down in the proper way. You cannot certainly stop me, and I shall speak again and again until you hear me.

The Chairman—You may stop on the premises as long as you like, and speak for ever and ever, but not now. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Cleveland—My name has been mentioned as having been present at a meeting on Monday last when the poll was taken, and I therefore beg to say——

The Chairman—This is not the question before the meeting, and I must, therefore, call you to order.

Mr. Cleveland—I shall insist on my being heard. You are not a Supreme Being as Chairman to direct us what to say?

The Chairman—It is not Supreme Beings that preside over meetings. You consider yourself more than a Supreme Being. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cleveland—I am a shareholder; and as such have a right.

The Chairman—There are other shareholders, too. I will allow any and every shareholder to speak to the proposition before the meeting, but if he digresses then I will certainly call him to order.

Mr. Limjee—The Chairman is acting himself properly and in accordance with the Court's order.

Mr. Dinshaw Kias—All our money is gone to the devil.

A great deal of confusion ensued here. Mr. Cleveland's party insisting that he should be heard, while the other shareholders declared that he should confine himself to the proposition before the meeting.

The Chairman to Mr. Cleveland—I should ask you in the interests of the shareholders to keep the harmony of the meeting, and if you have to offer any explanation regarding the poll or anything else, I shall be happy to give you an opportunity after the meeting is adjourned.

Mr. Cleveland—I don't want these hole-and-corner interviews at all. I wish to place my own views before the meeting.

The Chairman—The proper course for you was to ask me to give you an opportunity for any explanation you wished, but not be put up and disturb the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. Cleveland—This is not the first meeting that I have attended, and I therefore stand in no need of instruction from you.

The Chairman—Nor have I, Sir, and I will not be led astray by you.

Mr. Cleveland—As the Chairman has stated that I was present at a meeting on Monday last when Mr. Fletcher was taking the poll, I must say that I had come that day expecting to find Mr. Fletcher as a scrutineer who would take the votes independently, but he would not allow me or any one else to look at the proxies. I asked Mr. Fletcher as a scrutineer whether he would allow me to look at certain proxies which ought to have been cancelled, but he would not and said that he was merely the machine——

The Chairman—I will not allow you to make statements injurious to the character of Mr. Fletcher in his absence; I won't allow you to cast imputations on his character.

Mr. Cleveland—Mr. Fletcher when asked if he was acting here as a scrutineer said he was simply the machine——

[illegible] —I will [illegible] you to make re[illegible] so far as anybody knows all [illegible] to be false.

Mr. Cleveland—You are not acting yourself as his champion.

The Chairman—I must protect his character in his absence.

Mr. Cleveland—There was no such thing as the poll taken by Mr. Fletcher as a scrutineer. He declined to make the slightest inquiry, because he knew that he was only the machine of the directors, and that therefore there was no proper poll whatever.

The Chairman—I ask you as a legal gentleman whether it is proper on your part to act in the way you are doing? Is it not most improper of you to attempt to prejudice the case which is now before the Court by such reflections as these?

The Hon. Mr. Bythell to the Chairman—I ask you if you have any regard for justice and fairness to allow me to speak.

The Chairman—I trust you will confine yourself to the adjournment, and not follow the example of Mr. Cleveland in digressing from it.

Mr. Bythell—I was unable to glean from what Mr. Cleveland has said that he had digressed from the business.

The Chairman—That is only because he is your solicitor. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bythell said that the Chairman himself was the first to transgress the ordinary rules of the meeting, and if there was any digression from the business before the meeting, it arose from the Chairman's own remarks. Mr. Bythell observed that the 14th of November, to which it proposed to adjourn the meeting, was a very long time.

The Chairman—It must be remembered that the vacation intervenes, and that therefore the 14th of November is not too long a date.

Mr Bythell—As the shareholders are anxious to know the exact financial position of this Company, it has occurred to me and some others to put a few questions regarding the balance sheet.

The Chairman—As the matter is pending before the High Court we cannot answer your questions.

Mr Limjee—It would be contempt of Court if you would proceed this way, Mr Bythell.

Mr. Bythell stated a question which he wished to ask when he was prevented by the Chairman, who said—I decline to hear or answer your questions. If you go on disturbing the meeting I must ask you to sit down.

Mr. Bythell then asked another question, but he was interrupted by the stamping of feet on the floor.

Mr. Limjee—Mr. Bythell, you are an Honourable Gentleman. Are you going to make contempt of Court? You make laws in the Legislative Council, and are you going to break the laws here? (Laughter.)

Mr Bythell—I should be very sorry to break the law and extremely sorry to see *you* break it.

The Chairman—I and the directors would be very happy to answer your question, but as you have gone to the High Court, I must decline to answer you till the suit is decided. You may have a thousand questions to put, and I give you a general answer—I decline to answer them till the trial of the case before the High Court is finished. It is the general voice of the shareholders that you must sit down.

Mr. Bythell—I am not aware of any such order of the High Court.

Mr. Limjee—Go and make trade, Sir, and you will make profit. (A laugh.)

The Chairman—You want to break the harmony of the meeting. You have brought a number of persons to assist you in disturbing the proceedings. You have been pulling by the ears your muccadums, your petty brokers, dismissed servants of this Company—*et hoc genus omne*—to come and assist you here.

Mr. Bythell said that a more untrue statement was never made, and offered some more remarks, when

The Chairman—You are exciting the meeting, exciting me, and exciting everybody in this meeting. You are making observations that have no bearing whatever on the subject before the meeting.

Mr. Bythell—I quite agree with you, Mr. Chairman, that you are excited, but I must——

The Chairman—I say that the general sense of the meeting is that you should sit down. One word more, and I shall finish. If you have any question regarding the directors' report or the accounts, you are quite welcome after the case is decided in the High Court, when I shall devote as much time as you require to supply you with the information.

Mr. Bythell said his main reason for putting these questions was that some of the Company's books looked quite new, which were quite unaccountable, and might have been made up from loose papers.

The Chairman—You can state all these things in the High Court.

Mr. Bythell spoke something about the loose papers, when he was interrupted by the Chairman, who remarked that Mr. Bythell's insinuations were most improper, and that he could go to the Secretary for any information he required about the books.

Mr Bythell asked if it was not true that a loan of twenty thousand rupees had been obtained from one of the directors, and wished to know the rate of interest charged.

The Chairman—That has nothing to do with the business before the meeting.

The Chairman then put the proposition to the vote.

[illegible]

A MISTAKE.—An extraordinary mistake in connexion with the funeral of a female lunatic [illegible]

SEASON REPORTS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

Kurrachee.—River falling rapidly. Sehwan floods clearing off and ground being prepared for rabi cultivation. Delta kharif crops promise a good out-turn. Reaping commenced.

Shikarpur.—River falling fast. Flood water drying up rapidly. Hopes entertained of good rabi season. Nights cold with heavy dews. Fever very prevalent.

Haiderabad.—Kharif crops being reaped. Area of rabi crops will be very large owing to the floods. Fever prevalent. Narra floods pouring in great volume into the Runn of Cutch.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi operations continue. Roads partly open to the north and north-east of Jacobabad. Fever prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Crops in good condition. Fever continues.

Surat.—Rain 2 cents, little more wanted for crops. Fever prevalent.

Broach.—Crops good. Fever prevalent. Operations for sowing jowari progressing.

Khandeish.—Rain 40 cents at Dhulia. Cotton crops improving, bolls open. Weather fine.

Nasik.—Rain 2 inches 16 cents. Kharif crops good. Rabi sowing in progress. Cotton satisfactory. Public health good.

Tanna.—Rain 2 inches 8 cents. Weather fine. Fever slightly increased. On 23rd ultimo heavy thunders. Fever and cattle-disease in Mahim, Warra, Shahpur and Murbar talukas.

Poona.—Rain 5 inches 42 cents; heavy fall in all the talukas which has caused slight damage to crops in Indapur and Bhimthadi; in others crops doing well. Fever continues at Indapur in which a number of sheep and cattle died from heavy rain. Climate and health generally good.

Ahmadnagar.—Rain 1 inch 11 cents. Slight cattle disease in Kopergaum, Parner and Sheogaum talukas. Sowing of rabi commenced in some places. Crops and public health good.

Sholapur.—Excessive rain. Kharif damaged in Sholapur, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Cotton flourishing, rabi sowing retarded. Health good.

Satara.—Rain 7 inches 95 cents; fall seasonable and plentiful. Kharif crops good. Sowing of rabi commenced partially in Malsirus. Ague in Patun, fever and cough at Malcolmpett.

Belgaum.—Rain 2 inches 90 cents. Crops injured by excessive fall. Murrain continues.

Dharwar.—Excessive rain in Gadak and Ron talukas. Many houses fallen and crops damaged in almost every taluka. Cotton sowing retarded. Fever, ague, dysentery and cattle-disease prevail slightly.

Kanara.—Rain 7 inches 50 cents at Karwar, not favourable for the reaping of rice crops which has commenced. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.

Kaladgi.—Rain 4 inches 90 cents. Damage to crops and houses caused by heavy rain. Health good.

Rajkot.—Want of rain much felt in some places. Ague very prevalent.

Wudwan.—Crops in the same state as before. Fever prevailing.

Baroda.—Fever prevailing. Cotton and other crops thriving.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 28th ultimo.) Rain 5 inches 34 cents. Rice and other crops in good condition.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 22nd ultimo.) Rain 3 inches 21 cents. Reaping of early crops in progress. Rice crops have slightly suffered from blight in some villages of the Khed taluka. Sowing of Pavta and Toor almost completed. Dysentery, fever and cattle-disease in the town of Ratnagiri and to a slight extent in the Khed taluka.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON A POLICY OF INSURANCE AND AS TO THE CUSTOM OF DHOLLERA.

AT the High Court, on Monday last, Mr. Justice Marriott delivered judgment in the case of A. Blascheck and Co. v. Bhuggoobhay Premchund and another, which is of general interest to the mercantile community. The Advocate-General and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rinington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the defendant. The case was heard for several days before his Lordship in July last, and the hearing concluded on the 25th July 1874.

MR. JUSTICE M[illegible], in delivering judgment, said—This suit is brought to recover the sum of Rs. 6,300 from the defendants as underwriters of a certain Guzerati policy of insurance, dated the 19th of May 1870, whereby 11 bales of cotton shipped on board the country vessel Judao Prasad for conveyance from Dhollera to Bombay were insured in Rs. 12,300, and which was underwritten by the defendants for the full amount. (Reads issue.) The plaintiff is a European merchant carrying on business in Bombay under the name of A. Blascheck and Co., and the 1st defendant Bhuggoobhai Premchund carries on business at Ahmedabad and Dhollera under the name of Bhuggoobhai Premchund, and at Bombay under the name of Muneckbhai Bhuggoobhai. The second defendant is a son of the first, and by his written statement alleged that he was not and never was a partner with his father, but that defence was waived at the trial for the purposes of this suit. In the year 1870 Mr. J. M. Drennan carried on business at Dhollera under the name of Drennan and Co. his agent there was Mr. Robert Beadle, and Mr. Comins was his agent in Bombay. The business of Drennan and Co. was purchasing cotton for merchants in Bombay. The defendants advanced Drennan and Co. the money they required for the purchase of the cotton, and were repaid such advances by the drafts drawn by Drennan and Co. on their Bombay constituents against the cotton consigned to them. In 1870 the plaintiff purchased a considerable amount of cotton through Drennan and Co., and about the 10th of May 1870, forty-one of the bales so purchased were shipped on board the Judao Prasad for conveyance to Bombay. On the 8th of May the insurance was effected, and on the 10th of May the policy of that date was issued. That policy was in these terms. (Reads policy.) The bill of lading is dated the 10th of May, and the forty-one bales are thereby made deliverable "unto Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co. or their assigns." The Judao Prasad sailed on her voyage and foundered shortly after leaving Khoon (the port of Dhollera). All the bales were recovered and brought back to Dhollera; but a large portion of the cotton was injured. The matter was referred to a Punchayet, the bales were opened, the cotton, which was uninjured and which amounted to twenty bales, was repacked and forwarded to Bombay; and the Punchayet assessed the loss upon the damaged cotton under the policy at Rs. 4,822-14-6, which sum the plaintiff is willing to accept as the amount recoverable under the policy. The defendants adjusted their accounts with Drennan and Co. in the month of June following, and upon such adjustment gave credit to Drennan and Co. for the Rs. 4,822-14-6, and that sum was also credited in account to the defendants in Drennan's book. The result of that adjustment was that Rs. 1,155-4-0 were found due to the defendants from Drennan. The defendants recovered from their own underwriters, with whom they themselves had partly re-insured, Rs. 2,813-4-0. No money was ever paid by the defendants to Drennan and Co. on account of the Rs. 4,822-14-6. Drennan and Co. got into difficulties and never paid the Rs. 4,822-14-6 to the plaintiff, or the Rs. 1,155-4-0 to the defendants, and no subsequent dealings took place between the defendants and Drennan & Co. The first question for consideration upon this state of facts is that intended to be raised by the seventh issue, viz., that the loss was an average loss and was not covered by the policy, and it was contended at the trial that the clause in the policy, "while in course of transmission should the goods get wet by water, the loss will be on the heads of the owners of the goods" was equivalent to the free from average clause in English policies, and exempted the defendants from all liability for damage to the goods which did not amount to a total loss; but this contention was disposed of by the evidence of Bhoolabhai Mansookram, the mooniim of the defendants at Dhollera where the transactions in question took place, who stated in his cross-examination that the clause in question was inserted to protect the underwriters from damage occasioned by the bales getting wet by sea-water while lying at the wharf at Khoon, (to which place the bales are brought from Dhollera) prior to their being shipped on board the prows. The next question to be considered is that raised by the 6th issue, whether the plaintiff is entitled to sue upon the policy? The policy itself is made with Drennan and Co. The course of business between the plaintiff and Drennan and Co., as stated by the former, was this, that the plaintiff gave orders to Drennan and Co. in Bombay, through Mr. Comins, to purchase and ship cotton at Dhollera and deliver it to the plaintiff in Bombay at so much per candy, that he did not upon such orders pay freight or insurance, and that he could in the course of business hold a survey on the cotton sent, and either reject it or claim some reduction on account of the quality. Mr. Beadle agreed with this. He says the cotton was deliverable in Bombay, and that as between Drennan and Co. and the firms they purchased for in Bombay, they treated the premium as one of the charges to be considered before deciding whether they could execute the orders at the limit or not, and it was proved that the plaintiff in one instance rejected one consignment. The invoice [illegible] the defendant's contend that the policy in question is a gaum dustoor policy, that is, a policy made according to the custom of Dhollera, and that by that custom such a policy is not transferable, and that the only person who could sue on the policy is Drennan, with whom the policy was made. Before considering whether the policy is a gaum dustoor policy or not, and whether it is transferable according to the custom of Dhollera or not, another question arises, namely, whether the defendants have not by their conduct estopped themselves from contending that the policy is not transferable, and that the plaintiff is not entitled to sue on the policy. The rule of law as to estoppel by conduct is thus laid down by Lord Denman in the case of Pickard v. Sears, 6, A & E, 474—"The rule of law is clear, that where one by his words or conduct wilfully causes another to believe the existence of a certain state of things and induces him to act on that belief so as to alter his own previous position, the former is concluded from averring against the latter, a different state of things as existing at the same time." That rule was followed by Parke, B, in Freeman v. Cooke, 2 Exch. 654, and also in Cornish v. Abington, H. & N, 549, where the rule is thus shortly stated by Bramwell, B.—"That if a man so conducts himself, whether intentionally or not, that a reasonable person would infer that a certain state of things exists and acts on that inference, he shall be afterwards estopped from denying it." Now what are the facts here? The cotton was purchased at Dhollera by Drennan & Co. with money advanced to them by defendants. The practice of Drennan & Co., according to Mr. Beadle, was to draw on the plaintiff in favour of Munsookbhai Bhuggoobhai, the defendant's Bombay firm, against the different consignments, and to hand these drafts with, as Mr. Beadle says, the shipping documents and policy of insurance attached, and that on the drafts being honoured these documents would be handed over to the plaintiff by the defendant's Bombay firm. It is, however, denied by the defendants that the policy of insurance was handed by them to the plaintiff, and it is alleged on their behalf that the policy was handed by them to Drennan & Co., and was sent by Drennan & Co. to the plaintiff in Bombay. The plaintiff on this point says—"We received the bill of lading and draft for Rs. 9,000. I cannot say whether I received the policy of insurance at the same time as the draft. The amount of the draft was Rs. 9,000. I paid the draft on presentation. I got a letter of guarantee from Munsookbhai Bhuggoobhai to produce policy of insurance when I got the draft and bill of lading. I got the policy of insurance in exchange for the letter of guarantee. I do not know whether this is the case in which I got the letter of guarantee. I know in this case I did not get either the policy of insurance or letter of guarantee. I had numerous transactions with Munsookbhai Bhuggoobhai before this, and in all cases I got the policy of insurance or letter of guarantee before I paid the draft." While the trial was going on the plaintiff found the letter of guarantee; it is dated 11th May, 1870, and is Ex. I. in the case (Reads it). The plaintiff stated that the letter of guarantee was given on the presentation by the defendants of the first draft that season, that his agreement with Drennan and Co. was that they should hand over policies of insurance and bills of lading on payment of the drafts, and that the first bill presented by defendant's had no documents attached and therefore he refused to pay it without the letter of guarantee. The plaintiff produced two invoices for 180 and 121 bales of cotton, which he stated was all the cotton shipped for him by Drennan and Co. in the season of 1870, and in corroboration of his statement, that in all cases he got the policy of insurance or letter of guarantee before he paid the draft, produced 7 bills of lading for 403 bales of cotton by different vessels (making with the 20 bales recovered 423 bales), and also produced 6 policies of insurance, for 6 out of these 7 consignments. The draft for Rs. 9,000 was paid on the 13th of May, and on the 16th of May Drennan and Co. wrote to the plaintiff informing him of the loss, and adding, "Kindly send Mr. Cumins the policy of insurance on the Jadao Prasad. We have to produce this document." And the plaintiff says that on the 19th May he handed the policy to Mr. Cumins. It is clear then, that on the 16th May Drennan and Co. believed that the plaintiff had the policy, and it is difficult to see why they should have believed this unless they knew that the policy was annexed to the draft and would be handed to the plaintiff by the defendant's Bombay firm on the draft being honoured. The fact of the policy being in the plaintiff's hands is not denied by the defendants; but it is suggested—and there is no evidence on the point, and it is a suggestion merely—that the policy had been forwarded by Drennan and Co. to Mr. Cumins in Bombay and had been handed by him to the plaintiff. Mr. Beadle's evidence as it stands directly contradicts this suggestion, for he says in his de bene esse examination "the draft for Rs. 9,000 was given by me to Bhuggoobhai Premchand with the shipping documents and policy of insurance." Mr. Beadle was again examined at the trial, and then stated in cross-examination—"My instructions from Drennan and Co. were to attach the bill of lading and policies of insurance to every draft I drew." Of course after that answer the defendants' counsel did not dare to ask him whether in this particular instance the policy was annexed to the bill of lading. Had the question been asked it is obvious what the answer would have been. Moreover, I think, if the policy had come through Mr. Cumins some allusion to that circumstance would have been made in the letter of the 16th May, but there is none. Bhugwan Munsookram, the defendant's late moonim at Dhollera, stated, "When the policy was written I sent it to Mr. Beadle's house, because it is usual for the assured to keep the policy. I will swear I did not send it with the draft and bill of lading to Munsookbhai in Bombay, or instruct any one to do so. It is not usual for any firm in Bombay to give the policy to the English firm when the draft is presented, but it is usual to give the bill of lading." Chunder Becherdass, a clerk in the Bombay office of the defendant's Bombay firm, also stated that [illegible] did not get the policy of insurance. He says—"We did not receive the policy of insurance from Dhollera on the forty one bales. We were not in the habit of receiving the policies of insurance in Bombay." And in his cross-examination this witness stated that on two or three occasions subsequently to the letter of guarantee being given he went to the plaintiff's office, that on those occasions he did not take the policies of insurance as well as the bills of lading, and that on those occasions when he presented the drafts to the plaintiff, the latter did not raise any difficulties about the policies. It is, I apprehend, a well-known mercantile usage as spoken to by Mr. Monat, an assistant of Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Mr. Charles Church, an assistant in the Mofussil Company, and Ghellabhoy Hurridas, the clerk in charge of the bill department in the Bank of Bombay, that the bill of lading and policy of insurance should be annexed to the draft drawn against the consignment and are delivered over to the consignee upon his honouring the draft, and it is difficult to see why it should be departed from in the case of the defendants. In this case the defendants had advanced the money required to pay for the cotton, and it was stated by the moonim that the defendants had a lien on the cotton for the money advanced, and that the bill of lading was given to the defendants to protect such lien; if so, why did not the defendants retain also the policy? It appears to me that their security would be imperfect without it. Chunder's statement that the defendant's Bombay firm are not in the habit of receiving the policies is directly contradicted by Mr. Monat, who states—"Munsookbhai Bhuggoobhai's firm had presented drafts drawn against consignments to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart's firm here. On paying these drafts we received from the presenter the policies of insurance and bill of lading." And the witness produced 5 policies of insurance from Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart's office. It seems to me directly contrary to the ordinary course of business, and highly improbable, that the defendants should not have retained the policy and transmitted it with the bill of lading to their Bombay firm; and considering the undoubted fact that the plaintiff refused to honour the draft presented to him on the 11th of May because the policy and bill of lading were not attached to the draft, that the draft for Rs 9,000 was subsequently honoured by the plaintiff without any difficulty, and that no explanation is offered why the plaintiff did not press for the policy on that occasion, and that the policy was treated by Drennan & Co. as being in his hands certainly as early as the 16th May, the conclusion that the policy as well as the bill of lading was attached to the draft for Rs. 9,000 seems irresistible. At the time then that the defendants presented the draft for Rs. 9,000 with the policy and bill of lading attached they knew from the previous transaction two days before, as evidenced by the letter of guarantee, that the plaintiff before he honoured the draft required a full and effectual security for his money, not only the bill of lading entitling him to the possession of the cotton, but also the policy of insurance as a security in case of loss, and they knew that without both these documents the plaintiff would have refused to honour the draft. In tendering the policy, therefore, the defendants tendered it as a document which afforded a security to the plaintiff in case of loss; a document in fact which the plaintiff in his turn might use as security for advances or otherwise. If the policy was such as that the money payable under it was recoverable by Drennan and Co. only, and subject, as the defendants allege, to be satisfied by a credit entry in their account with the latter, it is obvious that in the plaintiff's hands its security was almost worthless, and it certainly was incumbent upon the defendants when the draft was presented to explain the character of the policy to the plaintiff. This it is not pretended was done, and in so presenting the policy the defendants must be taken to have represented it to the plaintiff as an ordinary policy of insurance unaffected by any custom, and that as such the security afforded by it against loss passed to the plaintiff when it was delivered to him upon the payment of the draft, and the plaintiff having acted on that representation by honouring the draft for Rs. 9,000, the defendants are now estopped from denying that the plaintiff is entitled to sue for the money secured by that policy, and it is unnecessary for me to consider the character of the policy and whether it is transferable or not. The only question that remains to be considered is, whether the fact of the defendants having given Drennan & Co credit in account for the Rs 4,822-14-6 was a good payment as against the plaintiff. For the defendants it was urged that at the time the account was adjusted they had no notice that the plaintiff was interested in the policy, that the defendants having no notice of the plaintiff's claim proceeded to deal with Drennan & Co. upon the footing of their account being diminished by that amount, and consequently suffered loss, and that it was the invariable custom in Dhollera to settle losses on policies by a credit entry in the accounts between the assured and the underwriter. I have found that the policy was [illegible] the defendant's Bombay firm to the plaintiff [illegible] the defendants had notice prior to the adjustment [illegible] the plaintiff was interested in the policy and there were no dealings between Drennan and Co. and defendants subsequent to the adjustment. Apart from any custom there is no doubt that Drennan and Co. had no authority to receive payment in any other manner than in money, and that the giving credit for it by the defendants in account with Drennan and Co. was not a good payment as against the plaintiff. It is not pretended that the plaintiff had any knowledge of the alleged custom, he was quite ignorant of it; and assuming such a custom to exist, it is clear from the decision of the Exchequer Chamber in the case of Sweeting v. Pearce, 30 L. J., C. P., 109, that such a custom would not be binding on the plaintiff. In that case Bramwell, B, says—"The legal presumption of authority given to a person who is to receive satisfaction from another for a money demand is that he is to receive it by payment of money only. It is also a rule of good sense. The presumption then here is that Walton and Co (the insurance brokers in that case) were to receive satisfaction by payment of money. The custom (there the usage at Lloyds) set up is that the persons who are by legal presumption to receive in money and in money only are not to receive in money. The custom therefore is in contradiction to the authority given to agents by their principal. It is a custom not to do the thing which the law implies they are to do that shows it to be unreasonable. . . . . . The custom in truth goes not to say how the presumed authority to receive payment in cash is to be exercised, but that it is not to be exercised at all." I think, then, that even assuming such an alleged custom to exist, the defendants were not warranted in setting off the Rs. 4,822-14-6 on account between themselves and Drennan and Co., and that such setting off was not a discharge of the plaintiff's claim. My finding on the issues are on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd issues in the negative; on the 4th issue, I find that the defendants adjusted the loss with Drennan and Co. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th issues in the affirmative. Decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,822-14-6 with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the 13th day of June 1870 until this day, and costs and 6 per cent. on the judgment until payment.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Counsel and Help.—When biliousness [illegible] dyspepsy prevails [illegible] [illegible] patient [illegible] [illegible] the first [illegible] of general weakness [illegible] [illegible] malady. This [illegible] rubbed [illegible] and regularly upon the pit of the stomach [illegible] salutary effects in arresting their morbid [illegible] of [illegible] employed [illegible] of the Pills [illegible] [illegible] by Holloway's [illegible] purifying preparation.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S DEFENCE.

MARSHAL BAZAINE has addressed to the *New York Herald* a letter, of which the following is a translation:—

Liège, Sept. 6, 1874.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett,
Director of the *New-York Herald.*

SIR,—The impartiality which your honourable journal has displayed, in spite of the harsh trials of which I have lately been the victim, and the marks of generous sympathy which I have received from your representatives in Europe called for public thanks from me. The English, the Russian, and the American press have not generally been sparing in their judgments upon the terrible drama in which I have been, after the Emperor Napoleon III., the most unhappy actor. Except from the *Times*, whose utter egotism is well known, and whose German sympathies were revealed on the first day of the war, I have reason only to be grateful to the English journals. The Russian press, of whose good opinion I am thoroughly sensible, has frequently given me consolations which I value highly; whilst amongst the journals of America I have found defenders, impartial critics, while never that I am aware of has any of them systematically insulted even as I have been insulted elsewhere.

Lately, in passing through Cologne, deputations of North Americans have spontaneously visited me with assurances of their sympathy. Amongst them were to be found officers of the great war of secession, who have wished to shake hands with me, as General Sherman had already done on his way to Versailles. I am not fond of public demonstrations, my soldierly profession even spurns them, but I must own that in this situation the bearing of these American gentlemen has strangely affected me. I have seen that your fellow citizens are not like mine—Republicans of yesterday—and that the citizens of the United States do not believe, like French demagogues, that they are achieving the grandest act of patriotism when they insult a vanquished soldier. It has been thought good policy to make me the scapegoat of the army and of the nation. I have been charged with all the faults, with all the blunders, and with all the sins of Israel, and I have been sacrificed. I am not going to complain of this singular judgment on the ground of its being irregular, null, and void in its form, or even because it is invalid on account of the composition of the tribunal which has delivered it. The law—a law whose origin is so ancient that it is lost in the mists of antiquity—says that the accused has a right to be tried by his peers. Now, this guarantee of justice was refused to me. The Council of War which condemned me was presided over by a General of Division, Prince of the Blood, who had been deprived of his rank in the army by the Second Republic in 1848, who was forcibly compelled to retire into civil life from that date until 1871, who had never conducted important military operations as commander-in-chief, and who consequently does not possess—in my eyes at least, until proofs to the contrary shall have been given—any other military merit than that of having been the son of his father, King Louis Philippe, and of having been—thanks to his Royal blood—a colonel at 21 years of age.

I have no reason to hope any longer that justice will be accorded to me. I had but two supporters, whose high authority, impartiality, and independence reassured me during the long struggle which I have maintained against all those who believed it a duty to immolate me, or to allow me to be immolated, in order to appease "the coterie" and the anger of the populace. Those two supporters were the Emperor Napoleon III. and M. Thiers. The first is dead, and the second has been turned out of office, to be replaced by my old comrade, Marshal MacMahon. My two supporters have thus failed me too soon. I was compelled to accept without reserve the whole of that fatal complication of events which overcame me on the day when I was required to accept the command of the Army of the Rhine—a command which I had never solicited, as every one knows perfectly well, and which others had been fortunate enough to quit or to avoid in time, and for which I remember [illegible] opinion agreed with the opinion of the Emperor in designating me. Now all is over. I have drunk the cup of bitterness to the dregs. I have no right to complain since the Emperor, my master, himself has lost his throne and his life, while France has been robbed of three departments. That terrible concatenation of circumstances has been profitable only to the Germans and to those who have carefully kept themselves away from the fields of battle, in order the better to flatter the passions of the people and the better to profit by their great misfortunes. The Commune itself has gained nothing by it; it has made the best use of the opportunity from a military point of view, but its ephemeral triumph has been followed by simple annihilation.

Like the ancient Roman, I might say that Justice is but a name; but I prefer, like the Emperor, my master, to await the judgment of time and of history. I should never even have escaped from my prison if my old comrade, MacMahon, whom the caprice of destiny raised to supreme power at the very moment when I was deprived of my rights of citizenship, had but displayed a wish to soften the rigour of my captivity. At the time of my trial I might have employed against MacMahon the same weapons which he used against me. I might in my own defence have shown that MacMahon allowed himself to be surprised and compelled to fight in Alsace, without taking into account the overwhelming forces which were marching upon him; that he had retreated without attempting to defend the Vosges, without detaining the enemy for a single day in their mountain passes without attempting to utilise the railways and finally that he had evacuated Alsace far too rapidly, without leaving in the fortified places of that province, as the special rules of war provide, the garrisons necessary for a long and good defence; that he hurried to Chalons without making the most of the Fifth and seventh corps of the line of defence of the Seille, thus leaving my right uncovered and even turned, notwithstanding the order sent to him not to go beyond Nancy; that by his ignorance of the movements and of the strength of the enemy, by his presumption in accepting battle blindfold, by his imprudence in risking at a cost the reputation of all the old African troops, by his personal valour, which made him forget above all things the duty of the commander-in-chief in order the better to fulfil the part of warrior, he must be regarded as one of first authors of our misfortunes. But in one point justice will be rendered to me. It is that I have imitated the conduct of the Emperor, and have never sought to cast the responsibility for my own acts on the soldiers of other people. Nevertheless, I have been able to detect an abundance of errors, marks of weaknesses and of feebleness, of hesitations, of aberrations, and if any one had the right to complain and to recriminate, surely I am he.

MacMahon was as unfortunate at Sedan as I at Metz, as Trochu and Ducrot at Paris, as Bourbaki and Clinchant in the East. He had forgotten that fact in becoming President of the Republic. I am not sorry for it, since his want of memory has given me the energy to escape, and now that I am completely free I envy MacMahon only one thing—the wound which he received at the commencement of the battle of Sedan, and which permitted him to hand over in an honourable way the command to another—or, rather, to several other generals—for in that unhappy battle of Sedan, three [illegible] turn and [illegible]. Our soldiers had never been in so dire a need of good handling since they found one against two, and since the two united German armies were under the command of Field Marshal von Moltke. The general who signed the capitulation of Sedan succeeded in casting his responsibility on the Emperor, who [illegible] his part, has gravely accepted it.

Ah! how much should I have blessed the explosion of that Prussian shell which, at Borny took off a piece of my epaulette, if instead of inflicting a severe bruise, it had but smashed my shoulder. I should then have been able, like other people, to hand on the command to somebody else! How ill-advised I was in refusing to abandon my army and to escape with some horsemen. I should then have been able like General Trochu, to leave some one else to do the work of capitulation in my place. Why was I not like General Bourbaki—moral coward enough to seek in suicide a defence against accusations.

I do not know what will be the fate in the next war of conquered generals, but everything leads me to believe that they will be expected to follow the example of the ancient Turkish Pashas "strangling themselves with a bowstring sent *ad hoc*, or, like the Japanese chiefs, to perform "the happy dispatch" with their own swords. Everybody will not be so strong-minded as General Trochu, who allowed his military rank to be taken from him without a word of protest by the leaders of the barricades. On the other hand, military suicide not being as yet a part of our manners, he who wishes to be wounded is not always so fortunate. Marshal Lebœuf, formerly Minister of War under the Empire, perceiving, though too late, our utter inferiority, and believing himself primarily responsible for our misfortunes, wished to remain under my orders. Ten times did he go under fire in search of that death which would not strike him, and his staff were killed about him whilst he escaped without a scratch. Far from blaming any one, I think that every one has done what he could. My comrades, accustomed only to record victories, have really thought that it was impossible that they should be conquered. In this respect they had been spoiled by the campaigns of the Crimea and of Italy. Moreover, the French people had made too much of the victories of Africa.

Our misfortunes arose from our numerical inferiority, and from the defects of our organisation. If MacMahon and I had been able to oppose to the German troops of equal efficiency and as promptly mobilised, in spite of the talents of Field Marshal von Moltke and the superiority of the Prussian artillery, we should have been able to fight upon equal terms. I blame no one, not even the Duc d'Aumale, who pronounced my sentence. I consider only that it was scarcely the correct thing on his part to come to the front on this occasion and to undertake to judge a marshal of France like myself. This young soldier has performed no great feat of arms in his career. By one daring and skilful march he surprised the camp of Abd-el-Kader, and carried off the women and the flocks of the Emir, but this feat and that of having passed a few months in Algeria, are hardly sufficient to make a soldier of him, and to authorise him to judge the military actions of a commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard. It might be made a ground of objection to me that the Duc d'Aumale is broken-hearted at not being able to take part in our glorious campaigns, and that his exile is the cause. I may, however, answer without pressing the point further, that his exile as well as his long inactivity are facts, and that more in 1871, he, like MacMahon, might have solicited a command against the Commune. Careful of his popularity in the future he did nothing of the kind, yet at that very time his interests as a soldier and his duty as a Conservative required him to fight against the demagogy. He would thus, for the first time, have fought a campaign in Europe, and diminished in some small degree the unhappy memories left by the conduct of his ancestors in our revolutions. Instead of doing so he has preferred to return to active service in the capacity of President of the Tribunal called to judge me.

All that I hope for with regard to the Duc d'Aumale is that he may not be forced to take the chief command of an army intended to fight Field Marshal von Moltke and the German masses, especially in a situation as deplorable as that in which I found myself—that is to say, with an army yet in course of formation, which was not in the hands of its chiefs, whose very drill was not completed, whose right wing was already routed, and which had often to fight against the Germans, one against two, and to find itself turned and surrounded in an entrenched camp, the defences and the armament of which were not yet finished, all this happening whilst the legitimate Government of the country, which Europe had recognised, and which had invested me with the command, was being overturned. It is because all this has happened to me that I do not wish the same misfortunes to happen to Duc d'Aumale—this young soldier having to command and to make war a long time before any one will seriously accept his rank as general without a command.

I have been accused of being too much of a politician. If I have done so it has been in spite of myself, and because the revolutionaries had done the same thing before me, and were every day doing the same thing behind my back. I remembered that I had sworn allegiance to the Emperor, to his heirs, and to the Imperial Constitution accepted with acclamation by a recent vote. If to remember that I held my command from the Emperor, and not from this insurrectionary, illegal, and dictatorial Government, the elder brother of the Commune, of which even the pamphleteer Rochefort was a member; if to be indignant that a faction should make a profit out of our disasters and the absence of the Emperor to invade the Corps Legislatif, drive out the deputies, carry off everything to cover itself with ribbons and to play at soldiers, instead of organising the real strength of the country by practical, rational, and unanimous measures; if to persuade myself that the Emperor of Russia, the only one who could do anything in our favour, would never enter into an alliance with M. Gambetta and the political Bohemians installed at Tours; if to have believed that King Victor Emmanuel would be eager to cross the Alps, in order that he might pay to M. M. Glais-Bizoin and Cremieux a debt of gratitude which he owed to the Emperor Napoleon since Magenta and Solferino; if after the first Parisian insurrection to have foreseen the Commune—if all this, in a word, is to dabble in politics, then I have done so. But the strangest thing of all is that the men who make it a crime in me to have meddled in politics have themselves never done anything else, and nothing else than that, without even being authorized by the nation, whilst I was yet under Metz, and they were mixed up with the insurrection of the 4th September.

What I have considered most extraordinary in my trial is neither the composition of the council nor the circumstances of my being brought before it, but rather the verdict which it delivered. The council of war found it possible to condemn and to absolve me at the same moment. I have been condemned and acquitted on the same day. I have been degraded and pardoned; declared at once guilty and innocent; worthy of death and worthy of forgiveness; I have been called criminal and hero; and finally, my honour has been left unstained. I was guilty, or I was innocent. If guilty, and if my judges were persuaded of the fact, the severest penalty of the law was not too rigorous for me; instead of demanding it, they hurried to ask for my pardon from the man who had been my subordinate during the war, and to say in a letter which has already become celebrated, "Marshal Bazaine has taken the command under circumstances of unheard-of difficulty . . . . He himself was always to be found under fire. . . . No one has surpassed him in valour." Obviously, the judges did not know what to do. Their duty was to apply to me a Draconian law, drawn up by people who had never been able to foresee my case, and their consciences told them that I was not guilty.

It was not only the conclusion of the trial that was strange. The indictment declared that I could not be accused of reason or of conspiracy, but charged that I had failed in my military duties. It is thus that inferiors and subordinates judge the conduct of a general three years after his acts—a general who, according to the statement of the Judge Advocate General, had maintained his troops and preserved his position until the last morsel of bread had been eaten, and when the country was, according to the official declaration of the commissariat of the army, utterly exhausted. I know very well that there are advocates who pretend that "armies are made to die" (M. Cremieux's phrase at Tours), but the conscience of a general forbids him to sacrifice uselessly the soldiers whom his country has confided to him, and that conscience is worth more than mere phrases.

Peace having been signed, every one, great and small—soldiers and generals, Royalists and Republicans—felt the need of finding some one on whom to expend the wrath which they felt. A victim was wanted. The Emperor was dethroned—he was no longer on [illegible]—I was chosen. All kinds of accusations of the most foolish description were brought against me. Not only had I betrayed France and received Prussian gold, not only had I conspired against the Republic, but I had also been a traitor to the Empire. In this general concert those who distinguished themselves the mostwere precisely those deputies and those journalists who before the war demanded the disbanding of the army and universal disarmament, and who would have roused all France if the Emperor had attempted to introduce that Prussian military system, which is now so quietly accepted. I found true or feigned hatred on all sides, and even amongst those who had supported the Empire. Everybody maligned me to my Sovereign—his friends, his servants, his very newspapers counselled him to abandon me to popular vengeance, and even to allow it to be understood that I was the cause of all the misfortunes of France. He was promised all sorts of advantages in exchange for that course of conduct; but I say, with joy and gratitude, that the Emperor, who knew how to value me, and who has always had—as well he might—full confidence in my loyalty, would not abandon me.

I am also deeply indebted to M. Thiers, who dared to defend me on this occasion, as he had formerly done on my return from Mexico, and to hazard unpopularity for my sake. And certainly, but for his downfall on the 25th May last year, he would have found a way of avoiding that iniquitous trial. But misfortune has pursued me even so far as to make the triumph of the Monarchists a cause of my ruin.

Instead of recognising the true causes of our disasters, it is preferred even now to blame me for the loss of Alsace and of Metz. The truth is, that Alsace was lost in the first days after Reichshofen and the precipitate retreat of the army entrusted with its defence. As to Metz, it had been lost since, under the pretext of patriotism, and of diminishing the memories of the revolution, madmen and adventurers, who took good care to keep out of the struggle themselves, determined to continue an insensate strife by pushing forward, with frantic haste, raw levies, illarmed, worse equipped, and without officers, to oppose the 800,000 Germans, admirably equipped and commanded, who at that time inundated France. No attempt was even made to profit by my presence at Metz to gain honourable terms. I was left instead to starve to the last mouthful of bread. Even after my defeat, however, Metz might have been saved, when M. Thiers, the only man who had kept his common sense, came to ask for terms of peace. If at this time they had listened to good advice France would have lost but Alsace and three milliards. Truly, it would have been a cruel sacrifice, but one it was impossible to avoid. France would have profited by the lesson, and at the present moment would have been already relieved. Instead of that, it was attempted to continue the struggle, its true object being to continue the dictatorship, and to prevent France from constituting a definitive Government. I shall never willingly admit that sensible men could hope to crush the invading armies with the incoherent and nerveless levies which constituted the only military forces of France at that date.

Naturally we lost Paris, the East, the line of the Loire, a great number of places where defeat followed defeat, and then, when nothing remained to oppose the enemy we were left wholly at his mercy. Germany could then impose the conditions which we know but too well, and France was forced to accept them. It has been said, in order to inflame unholy passions, to blight the army, that the resistance *à outrance* at least saved the national [illegible]. This is, however, a deception which was successful from the first, and which has now become a prejudice. The Army of the Rhine had saved the national honour long before the demagogues had thought about it. In a single day my army had inflicted more loss upon the Germans than all the forces gathered together in Paris inflicted in four months. I lost the third part of my available forces by fire and by lead, and I had 25,000 wounded at once in the ambulances of Metz. The officers it was who principally suffered, and one regiment of three battalions, having lost all its superior officers, was left under command of a captain. At Sedan 14,000 of our men were left upon the ground before the battle was declared lost. MacMahon and I have been sometimes unfortunate, but never ridiculous, and I am not aware that any German general has found fighting me any laughing matter.

If any thing can destroy the national honour it is, on the other hand, the spectacle which was presented by Paris and Tours—the former with its *emeutes* in face of the enemy, its assault on the Hotel de Ville, its farcical governments, its demonstrations of noisy and pretentious militiamen, its barricades, the blood in its streets, and its final impotence; the second with its haphazard dictatorship, its pompous specifications, its communications of the enemy, its military pretensions, its too comic strategy, its shameful treaties, its military equipments, its purchases of rejected arms, its waste of volunteers, and its impotent resources. Alas! that the country was in such haste to submit to its dictation.

I am an old soldier, knowing nothing of politics. I have made campaigns and not speeches, and I do not lay myself out to captivate the crowd with big words, like a member of the Government of adventurers to which I allude. M. Jules Favre, I think, gave me one day, speaking as the mouthpiece of his party, the surname of "Our Glorious." It was without doubt to flatter me, but I protest that it had little effect. A little later his colleague, M. Gambetta, chose to describe me in an opposite sense. He chose to declare me a "traitor," and ordered that I should be considered the worst of criminals. The big words of M. Gambetta have not affected me any more than the flattering phrase of his colleague and friend, M. Jules Favre.

Public opinion is as much at sea with regard to me now as it was after the expedition to Mexico. As a rule there has been an unwillingness to admit that I had evacuated Mexico under the express orders of my Government. The Emperor had to choose between the evacuation of Mexico and the chances of a serious conflict with the United States, and to avoid the latter he gave me orders to return. Did they not then go so far as to accuse me of the death of the Emperor Maximilian? Why do they not accuse me of it now? In America the truth on this subject is perfectly well known. The Emperor Maximilian, who would not return to Austria for reasons which I need not criticise in this place, refused to abdicate and to embark with my troops. He admitted, however, the Emperor Napoleon could not sustain him against the United States and against public opinion in France, which was becoming from day to day more unfavourable to the occupation of Mexico. Instead of listening to the counsels of my age and experience he threw himself into the interior of the country, and there found with his best generals an honourable death a few months after the departure of the last of my soldiers. This is the truth; let each bear his own share of responsibility.

I may console myself under many sorrows by remembering that your immortal Washington has not been completely sheltered from insults which have been so liberally heaped upon me, and that your friend Lafayette has passed through trials even more terrible than mine. Lafayette saw [illegible] his Sovereign—beheaded. His troops [illegible] and, what is worse, failed to respect [illegible] to escape [illegible] denunciation like that from which Lafayette [illegible] have been reduced to take refuge in the enemy's camp, amongst the soldiers of the Emperor of Germany. Thank God I have been less unfortunate than the great patriot.

I am far from being rich, but, besides my liberty, inappreciable treasures remain to me. I have for my companion an American lady, who has given me the greatest proofs of devotion that can be demanded from a wife; I have children whom I adore, an excellent brother, who would encourage me if I had need, and some friends who remain faithful even now. My position is not then desperate. I do not pity myself, nor do I desire that others should pity me. If it be necessary I will imitate one of your compatriots, the illustrious General Lee, the conqueror of Richmond and I will seek in labour the means to maintain my family. I will not allow myself to be crushed by the strokes of fate, and I have not forgotten the modesty of my origin. I have been a private soldier. I have carried the knapsack and the musket, and labour is not unfamiliar to me, nor can it humiliate me.

I do not consider my military life as finished. I am yet full of health and strength. There are yet duties which I have to fulfil, and I will fulfil them when the time arrives. Doubtless fortune, which has shown itself so cruel to me of late, will then accord to me the last smile which she often bestows upon old soldiers.—Receive, dear Mr. Bennett, &c.

(Signed) LE MARECHAL BAZAINE.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.—SEPTEMBER 19.

BY A LIBRARIAN.—"Outward Bound"—my new Books.

"THE LAST STRAW."—For further particulars apply to the Gleaner.

PROVERB FOR A DISCONTENTED TOURIST.—"A bed in a house is worth two in the Bush!"

SAD—VERY.

THE destination of Temple Bar must at last be Hanwell. The poor old thing has been authoritatively pronounced "cracked."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CERTAIN Press-writers of Paris affect to hold in such aversion the name of a Republic, that they even talk of founding a Septennate of Letters.

MORE ADULTERATION.

Master of the House (the man has called to look at the Meter). "Dear me! Well, I wouldn't have believed it! Actually watering the Gas now!!"

"THE BUSY B."

Policeman B-sm-k. "Ha! I must stop this row!"

Policeman Bull. "Take care what you 're about. Is it is your beat? 'Tain't in mine. I know a party by the name of 'Spain'!—Rather!!!"

OPTICAL ILLUSION.

Host (to Captain Mango, who has blazed away at nothing). "Hollo, Mango! What are you up to? There was no Bird!"

Captain Mango. "Wa—wasn't there? It's my wretched Liver again, then!—Always seeing something suddenly floating before my eyes!"

A READ SEA-SIDE PLEASURE.

"What! Miss Matilda!! You in this pouring Rain, and without either Waterproof or Umbrella!!!"

"O, yes. Capital Plan—get wet through, you know, and then you must change all your clothes when you go in, and that helps to pass the time, you know."

KIND AND CONSIDERATE.

Maud (who, with Ethel, has just been invited to go for a Cruise in a friend's Yacht). "Now, the question is, whom shall we ask to Chaperone us?—old Mrs. Busbee, or old Miss Marjoribanks?"

Jack (who is to be of the Party). "Which is the worst Sailor?"

Maud. "Mrs. Busbee."

Jack. "O, then, ask her! For the sooner she goes down below, the better, you know."

PROFESSIONAL PUNSTERS.

THE Tonic Sol Fa Association held their Annual Choral Gathering on Saturday last at the Crystal Palace, numbering 2,800 voices. Among the audience there were some medical practitioners who did not scruple to observe that they supposed that Tonic Sol Fa songs must be strengthening and bracing airs, and that sweet sounds having tonic properties were preferable to bitters. Some of them went so far as to ask what mode could be prescribed for dyspepsia; and what musical [illegible] were like the sulphate of iron and quinine.

LAWN TENNIS.

Now the long shadows of September come,
And idle for a time the scribbler's pen is,
He passes from the Town's discordant hum,
From garrulous gossip of the kettle drum,
From orators who should have been born dumb,
To watch upon green lawn the girls play tennis.

Robins are trilling in the faded trees,
The flitting swallows of their voyage chatter,
Testing their wings before they [illegible] the seas,
For Nile's dun marge or olive-girt Cyclades;
The sportsman's shots come frequent on the breeze,
The flying balls keep up a pleasant clatter.

Croquet is a merry game for those who flirt
(Who doesn't, pray,—Punch, poet, peer, or parson?),
But Tennis, when the ladies are alert,
Follow the swift ball with a looped-up skirt,
Strike it on high with graceful arm expert,
Burns up the masculine heart with sudden arson.

So, pour some icy fluid in a glass
Tinged with deep mulberry stain, true work of Venice;
And Mr. Punch will let the soft hours pass,
Watching with tranquil eyes each lovely lass
Flit like and Oread o'er the smooth green grass,
And win his old heart as she wins at Tennis.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
934 Marian Moore, Stephens—James Mackintosh & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
797 Hope, Carter—Farnham & Co.
FOR TUTICORIN & LONDON.
712 Sappho, Hughes—Owen & Chell.
FOR MAURITIUS.
698 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. N. Mahomed.
NOT FIXED.
1196 Anni Fish, Hoffses—The Captain.
188 Great Basses, Carter.
1313 Hahnemann, Thomson—Wallace & Co.
434 Mozaffer, Urquhart—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
331 Ocean Bride, Le Gross—W. Nicol & Co.
1122 Tribune, Rayfield—Wallace & Co.
1502 Turkish Empire, Whitmore—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1012 Vicksburg, Webster—M. Nusserwanjee.

STEAMERS.
FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.
2983 Hydaspes, Reynoldson—P. & O. Co.
2257 Mooltan, Symons—P. & O. Co.
1726 Lombardy, Gilson—P. & O. Co.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
1314 Ethiopia, Atkinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
2011 Parsee, Harrison—W. & A. Graham & Co.
FOR TRIESTE, &c.
1019 Menzl, Vescovitch—A. C. Gumpert.
FOR ADEN, JEDDAH AND HOODOODA.
706 Koma, Profumo—Essa bin Khalefa.
FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.
685 Punjaub, Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.
FOR KURRACHEE & K. COAST.
473 Penang, Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.
FOR CHINA, &c.
1125 Geelong, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
NOT FIXED.
741 Adria, Breeze—P. & O. Co.
1714 Almora, McCallum—B. I. S. N. Co.
1159 Asia, Gray—B. I. S. N. Co.
346 Kurrachee, Nailer—B. I. S. N. Co.
861 Marina, Tratman—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1633 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.
FOR ADEN.
198 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.
149 Fatte, Islam—Nacoda.
FOR JEDDAH AND HOODOODA.
480 Day Dream, Nacoda—S. M. A. Latiff.
FOR MARSEILLES.
618 Fathe Salem, Halliday.
NOT FIXED.
584 Bushire Merchant, Machon.
458 Fazul Curim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cader.
Sultana, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE
854 Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
300 Clyde—(Ordinary.)
189 Constance, Chapman—(Schooner.)
472 Dagmar, Downing—(Steam Tug.)
1060 Dalhousie, Booker.
127 Magdala, James—(R. N.)

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
By Dealers all throughout the World.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.
BOMBAY:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

[illegible] CORPORATION.
[illegible] CHARTER.
[illegible]
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS [illegible] received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS [illegible] bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, [illegible] the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in [illegible] towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the [illegible] and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., [illegible] constituents, and undertake the safe custody of [illegible] drawing the interest and dividends [illegible] fall due.
Office Hours from [illegible] Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED [illegible] BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON.	SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. MANILLA.	SHANGHAI. HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS OF MONEY.
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice............ 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14 Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE.
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,708,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium............£ 719,288
Ditto Second ditto £1,112,488
Under this arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

HOTELS.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.
JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking the very liberal Patronage [illegible] the Hotel in [illegible] Season beg to intimate that the [illegible] open.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breezes. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the [illegible] and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
TERMS AS BEFORE.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
No. 1, ESPLANADE,
BY
[illegible] PESTONJEE,
Situated [illegible] Her Majesty's statue and three minutes [illegible] the G. I. P. Railway Terminus, and the Church Gate S[tation] [illegible] B. B. & C. I. Railway.
MR. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, the well-known Proprietor of the Old Established Adelphi and Adelphi Family Hotels, begs to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons that he has this day [illegible] the above HOTEL, in addition to his other Hotels, for the accommodation of Families and Visitors, on very moderate terms. Breakfasts, Tiffins, and well served Dinners may always be had at a moment's notice, and attendance will have nothing to be desired. The Building is fine, commodious, and airy, elegantly furnished, fitted up with gas and Vehar water, and has excellent Bath-Rooms, &c. Amongst others, this Hotel has the advantage of being in a central position, being alike contiguous to the Fort, both Railway Stations, Public and other Offices; also Apollo Pier, where passengers by the different Steamers are landed and embarked. It is moreover shaded by fine trees and is open to the sea-breeze, and is in one of the quietest and most salubrious localities in the Island, and MR. PALLONJEE, of his long experience in the business, believes that his new Hotel being so easily accessible and pleasantly situated will supply a want long felt by the local Gentry as well will prove to be a comfortable Residence and a place of rest and sojourn for Travellers and others staying in Bombay.
Bombay, 21st September 1874.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,
HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.
Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0-0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

JOHN MOIR AND SON
ABERDEEN,
would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.
THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES
are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.
—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.
Crawford Market.

ROWLAND AND CO,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1ST OF JUNE 1873.
RUSSELL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Goloch Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Morocco Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	17 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.
N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.
Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Macaurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
The best and safest remedy for
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.
These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.
Sold in Bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.
LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS
Free, on application at
The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

VAUGHAN [illegible]
[illegible]
GRA[illegible]
[illegible]
The celebrated [illegible]
Manufactured [illegible]
London and [illegible]
The Celebrated [illegible]
[illegible]

PETRO[illegible]
[illegible]
WRIG[illegible]
[illegible]
Table St[illegible]
Chandelier[illegible]
Lamps fitted with [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Specially adapted [illegible] chimneys is avoided [illegible] of any other [illegible] containing over [illegible] designs upon application [illegible] be sent through an English house or [illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Request the attention of purchasers to their [illegible] Lever Watches, which, being manufactured [illegible] the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.
The following are specially adapted for India:—
PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, [illegible]
Ditto, jewelled [illegible]
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. 11 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes .... [illegible]
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 16 15 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case 27 6 0
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.
A Warranty is given with each Watch
Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.
Pamphlets on Watches, gratis and post free.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, [illegible] Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a [illegible] to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUININE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.
Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession. The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, ex Army Medical Staff, and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, December 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Macaurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian [illegible], Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies,
Established 1749
J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.
Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.
MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.
MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free. [illegible] only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in [illegible].

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all Kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing Room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists and manufactured by J. W. Benson, for excellence in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs from Continental ateliers of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.
ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists, in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of Jewellery as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.
PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of all sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and Silver Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.
SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE in the most recent fashions and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear; [illegible] quality cheap at any price [illegible].
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., exchanged. Mess sets, Ships and Clubs supplied.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, [illegible] Street Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: [illegible] PARIS: Messrs. [illegible] CALCUTTA: [illegible] MADRAS: Messrs. [illegible] Co.